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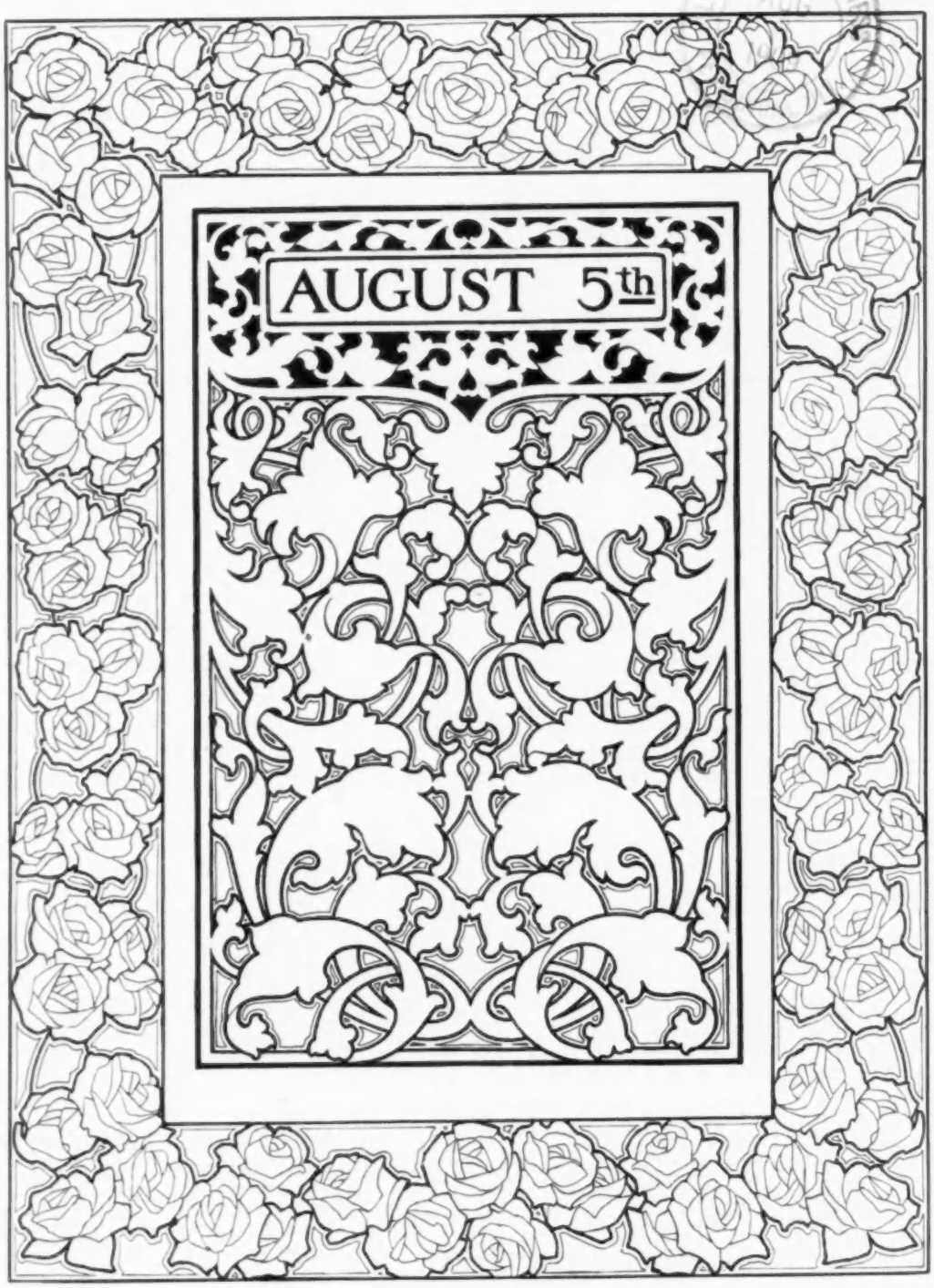

THE VOGUE COMPANY—NEW YORK CITY

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A classified list of business concerns which we recommend to the patronage of our readers.

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(Continued on next page)

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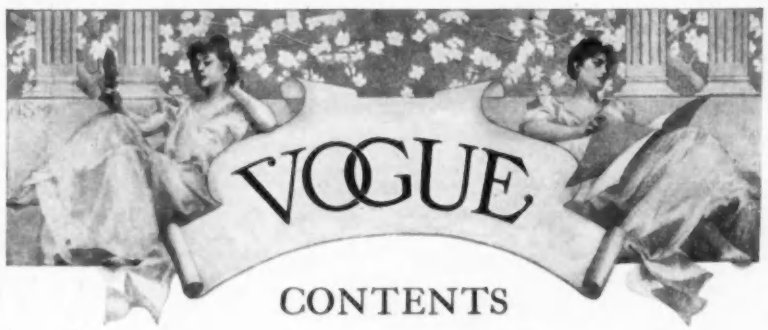

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AUTUMN MILLINERY SPECIAL

August 19th is the day of issue of what will be, perhaps, the most important millinery publication of the year—The Special Autumn Millinery Number of Vogue. Never before has there been any such Millinery Number as the coming one. Our agents are scouring Europe for new ideas—they are at it this minute—and will continue until the latest possible moment. Then all material gathered will be taken aboard a fast ocean liner, where it will be carefully edited and revised on the trip across and rushed to the Vogue presses when the boat docks—all this for you at the price of twenty-five cents. Order now from your newsdealer or book-agent.

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SKY-SAILING AS A FEMININE FAD

The Woman Balloonist Has Come to the Front, and in Paris, at Least, She Has Made Aviation a Social Pastime

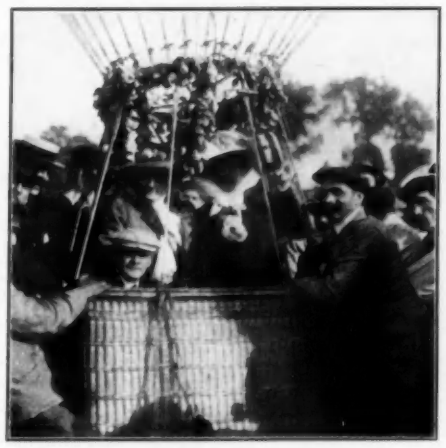
THE interest in aerial flight, which has been turned to something near akin to enthusiasm by the remarkable progress of aviators here and abroad during the last twelve months, and which has been rekindled in the past few days by the spectacular flight over the English Channel of M. Louis Blériot, is attested in another and perhaps more significant manner by the persistent recurrence in the news of accounts of aerial trips in which women have taken the leading rôles.

It is true that the aeroplane has not yet claimed the gentler devotees of the sport, being, no doubt, in too experimental a stage. But with the balloon, woman has come into her own and is rapidly commanding such recognition that she can claim in the air, if not on earth, equality with mere man.

Compared with France and Germany, America is slow in matters of aeronautic. Yet even in this country ballooning for women is fast becoming a favorite sport. The news dispatches of less than a fortnight since told of an association of St. Louis women who made balloon voyages, the crew in one instance—a flight of fifty miles from St. Louis to St. Mary's, Mo.—consisting of one man and three women; and perhaps nothing shows the casual regard in which such a performance is held more than the fact that this dispatch—which would have been the nucleus of columns of description had it occurred two years ago—was printed as a short paragraph at the bottom of a page filled with news of the doings of air navigators.

It is in Paris, however, that the woman balloonist has come to the front. Leaving to their English cousins political and suffrage agitations, the French women of means and of leisure have gone in for sky-sailing with a vim. It is they who have formed such workman-like organizations as the "Stella" *aéro club féminin*, an association which holds regular meetings and conducts monthly ascensions during the season, which extends from the earliest spring until late into the autumn. This society has for its president the noted Madame Surcouf, a balloonist of rare skill, whose ascensions number more than thirty. During the month of June Madame Surcouf won the brevet of pilot of the Aero Club of France, in recognition of her ability; and to a French aeronaut the one qualification indispensable for recognition is the right to place after his or her name those mystic letters, "pilote de l'Aé.—C.-F." Some of Mme. Surcouf's ventures in aviation have been at night, and at least one of these trips, during which there was but one other person aboard, lasted during the entire night.

This record is nearly equaled by that of Mme. Louis Blériot, wife of the monoplane aviator now so prominently before the public. Mme. Blériot is a vice-president of the "Stella," and an enthusiastic balloon traveler. She has made many ascensions, on some of which she has been accompanied by her husband. She has not, however, up to the present time been his companion on any of his aeroplane flights, and has even, according to report, extracted from M. Blériot a promise that shortly he will cease altogether his trips in the heavier-than-air mechanical birds. One of the notable flights to the credit of the "Stella" was that made on June 16th and 17th by M. and Mme. Blériot. In the company of a pilot the couple ascended from the park of the Aero Club of France at Saint-Cloud in the flower bedecked ballon *Les Hortensias*. After a night spent in sailing through the clouds the party landed the next day at Villemontais, in the Loire, having gathered fresh laurels for the "Stella" by the long trip.



SAYING "AU REVOIR" FROM THE CAR OF THE BALLOON "LES ROSES"

As might be expected, woman has brought to ballooning, as to every other human endeavor shared by her, a softening and beautifying touch. At a recent fête given by the "Stella" at the park of the Aero Club of France, flowers were made the keynote of the entertainment. Members of the club in six parties made ascensions in balloons of equal number, and all of these balloons were named for flowers and each was decorated with the living blossoms that corresponded. Thus Mme. Surcouf sailed away in *Les Bluets*, and her globular vessel was decked with corn flowers. Mme. Desfossés-Dalloz, a vice-president of the "Stella," and Mme. Omer-Decugis, also of the club, were borne aloft in *Les Roses*, and the car of their air chariot was smothered under La France roses. Mme. Abulféda and Mme. Dumas, other members, occupied *Les Pâquerettes*, and accordingly employed Easter lilies for its floral embellishment. The Comte de Castillon de Saint-Victor acted as pilot of the balloon occupied by another "Stella" enthusiast, Mme. Monnot, and on her car *Les Pivoines* she had lavished a wealth of peonies. And so it went, every car in the fête had its bank of flowers, and as the balloons rose over the beautiful park showers of blossoms descended to the feet of the spectators.

And not only this, but the *aéronautes* of the "Stella" have set the fashion in their *ascenscions en sphérique* of wearing dainty and becoming apparel. It had once been the case that a woman in preparing for a balloon trip discarded all her pretty garments and donned heavy boots, corduroy skirts or knickers, thick woolen or flannel sacques and velveteen or leather jackets. Not so with the "Stellas," as they have already been dubbed in the French capital. A trip in the clouds means less to them than a trip in a motor car, so far as change of raiment is concerned. A long veil, which may be used to tie on the hat and to keep confined rebellious locks which are disturbed by the upper currents of air, and a heavy coat that will keep one warm when passing through a cloud-bank of mist or when in the higher and colder levels—and any afternoon toilette is transformed into your modern sky sailor's equipment.

There can be little doubt that with the wealthier French women ballooning is the fad of the hour. As a sport it has replaced motoring, which once held such complete sway over Parisian society and which now is considered slow and *passé*. A glance at any smart Parisian journal will reveal the prevalence and the popularity of balloon riding, for the papers are filled with accounts of the daily ascensions made by this, that and the other group of pleasure seekers, while the advertising pages display notices of where balloons may be bought or hired, tell of what parks offer facilities for ascensions, and even print the schedules of rates at which skilled pilots may be hired by the hour.

Week-end balloon parties are just as common as are week-end house parties in this country. The hostess need not ask her guests if they fly; it is taken for granted that they do, and that they will take a part in the *fête* as a matter of course. And as a matter

A BALLOON FÊTE DAY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FEMININE AERONAUTS OF PARIS

BEGINNING OF A LONG DISTANCE VOYAGE

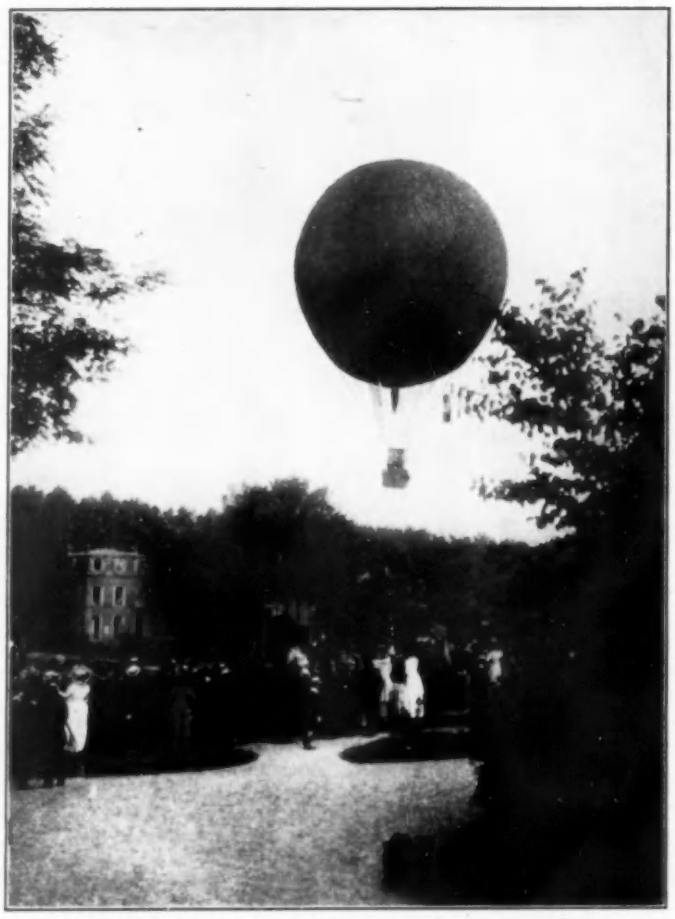
of course they do. With the large, double-envelope balloons which are used for these social air trips, danger is reduced to a minimum, ballooning being far safer, for instance, than motoring or boating. Women frequently make these short flights alone, and two or three women will make up a balloon party which scorns the services of a masculine pilot.

It is not to be wondered that the new sport should have laid such hold upon the pleasure-loving Parisiennes. It has all the elements which appeal to their ever ready imagination, to their love of the beautiful, to their passion for novelty and for new sensations, to their appetite for the picturesque and the dramatic. Added to this it has just that touch of the spice of uncertainty, just that dash of potential danger which is needed to flavor the dish up to the true Parisian requirements.

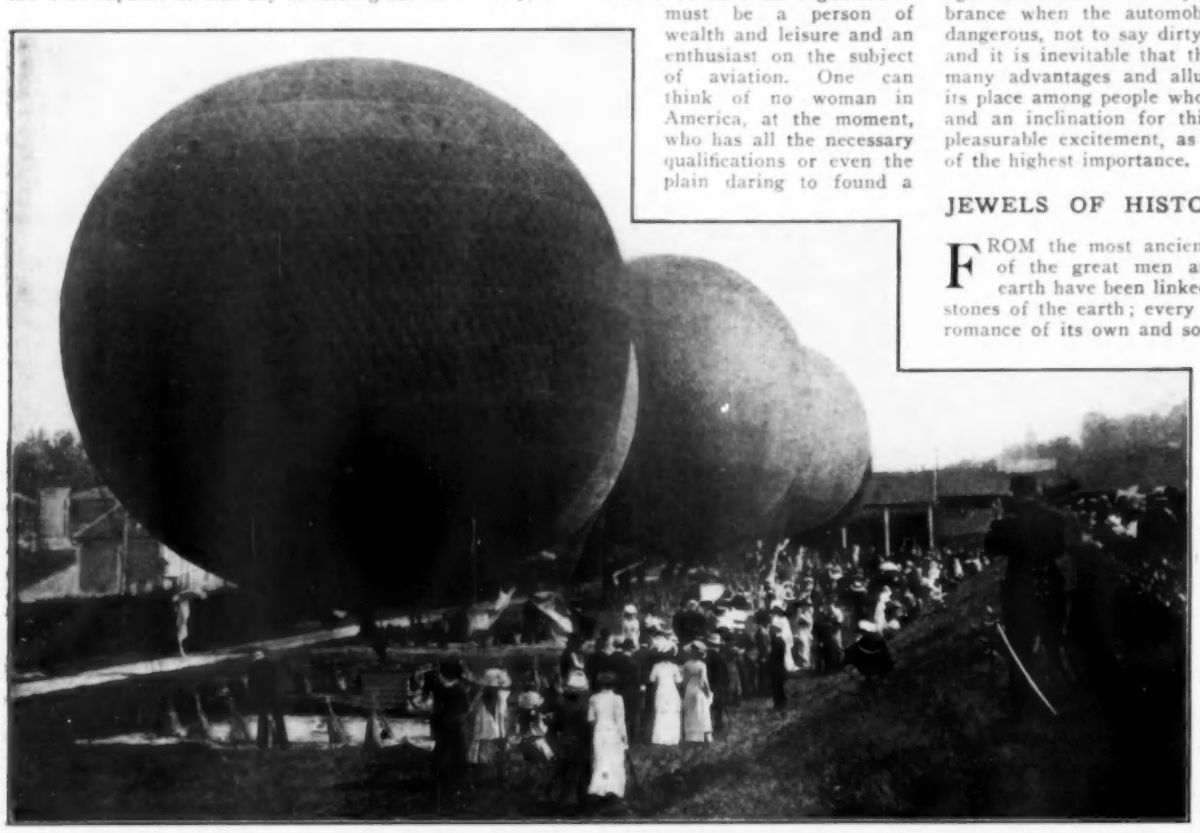
A gathering of smart persons on the occasion of a balloon *fête* is a gay affair. The *parc d'aviation* makes a charming picture with its well kept lawns and beds of shrubbery, its great, cleared field where the swaying sphere of gas-inflated tissue stands waiting its crew, with the gaily dressed folk everywhere, and the wide expanse of blue sky stretching above. A portion of the lawn, usually on a terrace, is reserved for tables and chairs, and here refreshments are served in the most approved *al fresco* style. The fair devotees of the sport of air-riding sip their tea, lemonade or punch, and discuss with their male companions the conditions of the wind and the chances for a successful flight. Often the balloon *fête* is made the occasion of some reunion or other formal gathering, and then elaborate dinners are served in the open either before or after the gas bag is cut free from its anchoring ropes.

The balloon makes a majestic picture as it rises above the heads of the crowds and sails away in the blue. Often its silk envelope is of some beautiful hue—rose or purple or golden, or of iridescent tints. As the great sphere mounts into the upper light and the sun's rays strike through its globular body it shines with a beautiful color and with an effect of being illuminated from within. Colored streamers usually hang from the corded mesh, and these catch the breeze and float out with a brave show, while the passengers in the car—which also is usually decorated—in accordance with a pretty custom toss overboard as they rise flowers and numerous airy trifles to float below and scatter as souvenirs among their friends.

A great deal has been said and written about the formation of a woman's aeronaut club in this country, but as yet no effort has been made to form such a club. Fame awaits the man or woman who shall make the first move in this direction. Necessarily, the founder of such an organization must be a person of wealth and leisure and an enthusiast on the subject of aviation. One can think of no woman in America, at the moment, who has all the necessary qualifications or even the plain daring to found a club of feminine sky-sailors, leading the way with a flock of dainty ballooning all her own and conducting periodical ascensions as a social function. But someone, somewhere will surely follow in the footsteps of the Parisiennes who have made of aeronautics a social pastime and an exhilarating sport. And yet what the French women have accomplished in this respect can surely be done by American women and done with *éclat*. It is plainly evident that ballooning is the coming sport of the well-to-do, despite any prejudices which may at the present time be against it. It is not beyond human remembrance when the automobile was deemed a dangerous, not to say dirty, mechanical freak, and it is inevitable that the balloon, with its many advantages and allurements, will take its place among people who have time, money and an inclination for things which furnish pleasurable excitement, as a speeding vehicle of the highest importance.



DEPARTURE OF THE BALLOON "LES ROSES" DURING A FÊTE



GETTING READY FOR A FLIGHT OF SIX BALLOONS CAPTAINED BY THE WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE STELLA CLUB OF PARIS

JEWELS OF HISTORICAL FAME

FROM the most ancient times the names of the great men and women of the earth have been linked with the precious stones of the earth; every historic gem has a romance of its own and sometimes a tragedy, many-colored, of human life flashes the strange vital beauty of jewels. Some famous jewels, "those torches to which no man has put a light," still shine across the ages. The name of Cleopatra recalls the emeralds engraved with her portrait and the famous pearls, one of which she is said to have dissolved in vinegar at a banquet given to Mark Antony.

AS SEEN BY HIM

New York In Midsummer Enjoyable Even Though the Socially Elect Are Absent—Harlemites Get Social Recognition In London—The Hilarious Bell Boy—Matrimonial Internationalism

TOO MANY, New York in midsummer may seem like a dreary proposition, but I on the contrary have always found it rather interesting. It stands on its merits. It is divested of its society kudos—or should I not rather say of its halo? It is a social Sahara. But I find that if the weather is in the least cool—and certainly the month of July was in great part delightful—one can spend a few days in town and have much enjoyment. You go to see things for which you have not time in the season, such as the Metropolitan Museum and the Museum of Natural History. You actually drive up the completed part of the new Riverside Drive, and take a motor run to Coney Island through Prospect Park (which, by the way, is far more effective in its entrances than Central Park, reminding one much of the Bois), travel through the Jersey tubes, visit the roof gardens and dine at all kinds of restaurants and have a busy time generally. You are *en tourist:* a school child on a holiday. You find your waiters and your *maitre d'hotel* at your favorite restaurant substituted for the summer, and so you are quite unknown and quite safe.

The strangers—like yourself—in town are doing the sights most industriously. You see that the women for the most part are a bit overdressed, wearing their very choicest clothes at dinner, at the roof gardens and the play, but the men do not match them. They seem to run to ready-to-wear clothes of the fashion and style exhibited in advertisements in the daily newspapers, and you are quite sure, from their familiar faces and figures and likeness to each other, that from them must have been selected the models who pose in various varieties of underwear, in the back pages of the magazines.

But you can still get good things to eat and as a rule be well served, if perhaps a bit laxly. I only hope that those from other cities who entertain do not take hints to carry home from the summer methods of our best restaurants. The decorations are rather *demodé* and the menus are hardly up to standard, except in one or two show places. It is the season for vegetables and fruits and shell fish and ices. There is nothing new, but each restaurant seems to have a different way of serving its cold boned squab in aspic; it or cold duckling is the only approach to game one can have with salad. I prefer the jelly flavored with Madeira. Currants and gooseberries are much more used for ices, and they are refreshing and effective. But there is a tendency on the part of the service at restaurants now of hurrying you at your meal, of waiting around with the idea of installing others in your place, and this is most disagreeable.

The variety of flitting from place to place makes up the spice of existence. Otherwise one would become bored to a degree beyond expression. Newport tires, unless one is interested in the *début* of some young woman or the launching of some new people. Bar Harbor is remote and sedate, and Southampton is quiet, although a man has a splendid time there or anywhere on that part of Long Island, if he can arrange to pass the week there and not to return to town. From Monday to Friday it is practically an Adamless Eden.

NEWPORT'S COMEDY SOBER IN TYPE

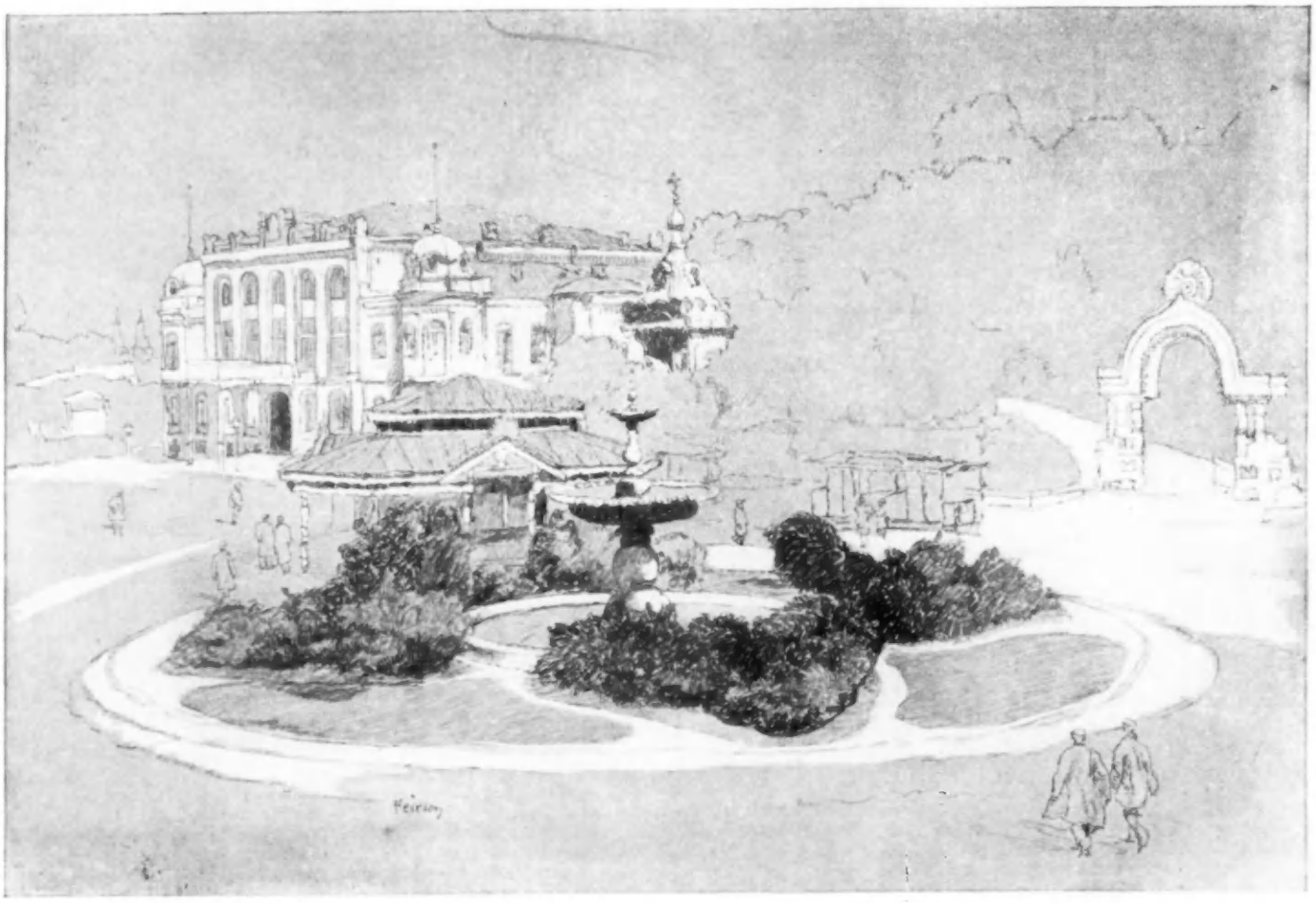
Perhaps the general public is disappointed because the various comedies or dramas are not played according to their plans and expectations. The newspapers create of very ordinary people heroes and heroines, and they must continually be doing something to interest the other half, who know them as fictitious personages through reading the society notes. And unfortunately some most ordinary people have become possessed with the idea that they are constantly in the public eye and that they are of much importance. I think that this idea has been a theme more than once of these and other articles. However, we now learn that Mrs. Belmont will not entertain at Marble House; that the Duchess of Marlborough has no intention of coming over; that the Goulds are to remain in Europe, and that Mrs. Vanderbilt will not open The Breakers. This could have been told, and was told months ago. The news is important only to those who are—and they are many—the friends of these hostesses and to the Newport tradespeople who might have made a penny or two if the entertaining was more general, and to the reading audience who believe that fashionable life is a species of moving pictures. But I think that Newport has outgrown this stage of its existence. There is no longer any strained effort to amuse. There is no one, not even Mr. Franklin Plummer, to assume the sceptre of the late Ward McAllister. We enjoy ourselves at Newport and at other resorts, quietly, sanely, with now and then an outburst. A large dinner or a dance at a Newport villa in these days can be arranged in the twinkling of an eye. We do everything by telephone and our establishments are so arranged that it is no trouble whatever to entertain. We dine and we must not dine alone. And with going out three or four times or more in a week, it is all the easier to have what might be styled a function—that distressing term—at least once a fortnight. In other days, only three or four, or a half dozen at least, establishments were run upon these lines; to be without a certain number of servants and certain facilities for general entertaining are exceptions. To the outsider, therefore, Newport or the other places may seem to be dull; but it is the same old story and it goes along in the same old way.

HARLEMITES TAKE A HOUSE IN ENGLAND

The travelers are slowly returning from Europe, and the movement is even more retarded than usual. Some weeks ago there was a discussion in the London newspapers, with an aftermath by those in New York, as to whether London was or was not becoming an American social centre. The trouble with many of these discussions of international subjects is that those who plunge into them are usually prejudiced themselves. The world of New York, and naturally of America, moves rapidly; so does that of London and of Paris and of other European capitals, but at different speed rates according to prejudices. There is already quite a *monde* in London which is American, and then, odd to say, the middle classes over here are flocking there, although it is now expensive and not at all the London of other days. Some evenings ago I was obliged to come suddenly to New York from Newport and I took the evening boat in preference to the train which leaves Wickford Junction at a most inconvenient hour. On the boat I was a listener to the conversation of some men who were relating various experiences. They were the types of the prosperous middle class and middle aged as well. One had been in a clean business and a buyer in London of certain luxuries for the American market. He was a man of moderate means. He had taken a house near Dulwich. He lived there for ten years. It was a modest, unfashionable suburban London establishment, but he had greenhouses, a rose garden, vegetables and a very comfortable house. He and his wife made friends with people more or less of their class, and with the family of the rector of the church near by, and with one or two local magnates. They were Americans, and they were received on that account on a footing which might not have been encouraged for a moment if they had been English. They gave dinners, played tennis and golf, were entertained, went in parties to the play, had a houseboat on the Thames in summer, and in winter had modest bridge parties where the stakes were a penny a point. They had some social position.

They returned to New York to find themselves practically outcasts. They are classed here according to their bank accounts and belonging to the Harlem flat set; they are strangers in their own home. Once they gave a party to the play with a supper afterwards, and the cost was a small fortune to them. They prefer comfort to sacrificing everything for a motor and appearances. Their class makes a point of a show of wealth, haunts the fashionable restaurants, devours the society news in the Sunday newspapers, boasts and brags and apes the millionaire. Bridge is five and ten cents a point, and an entertainment at home of the quietest character means an elaborate supper, hired waiters and footmen and champagne galore. There are cultivated people somewhere in their class, but even they seem to have sacrificed everything to the worship of the Dollar and what you can show for it. You hear nothing but stocks and investments or the second-hand scandal retailed by "society journals" and Sunday newspapers. And the millionaire—if he was one—who wrote the letter to the London Daily Mail pictured the advantage to his caste in English life. He is unmolested; his most insignificant plans are not publicly discussed "with pictures." No one cares whether he plays golf all day, or wears a wig, or has dyspepsia, or plays patience with two packs of cards, or sings hymns on Sunday, or takes up a collection in his church, or whether he begins his breakfast with a cereal or a fruit. Even this *rara avis* is not rampant about his own people, nor even about his royalty, al-

(Continued on page 165.)



A GLIMPSE OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB AT KIEV

A LITTLE JOURNEY TO RUSSIA

Part IV. From Moscow to Galatz

On a Russian Express, June 14, 1908.

RELUCTANTLY we left Moscow last night at 7:20, and have had our first experience of a slow-moving Russian train, although it is an express. The compartments are not as luxurious as those on the Orient Express, but the arrangements that they have for bed linen is nicer, for the man brings each set done up in a linen envelope, from which it emerges spotless. For covering, however, one must depend upon one's own rugs, and it was so cold in the night that we had to put on everything we had. To-day is the Whitsunday of the Greek Church, and the train is all decorated with greens—in the dining car branches of white birch forming a canopy and in all the aisles a spreading of green rye. We have run through miles of forests of birch and pine, and noticed that the houses are all of wood and many of logs. At the stations the peasants are ugly and the costumes not picturesque, but we are now in Little Russia and the type is not a good one. The stations, too, are ugly and primitive, and all of them have been full of peasants, for Whitsuntide is their great fête time, and as the Russian idea of amusement seems to be to go to some shrine or holy place, I fancy many of them are on their way to Kiev. We stop a very long time at each station and shall not arrive at Kiev before 6 P. M.

Kiev, June 15, 1908.

We arrived very tired, I suppose because of the slow train and the dust, and our first impression of the "Jerusalem of Russia," as it is called on account of its great number of churches and its Lavra, which is the Mecca of many pilgrims, was not an especially agreeable one. The town is also called the Mother of all Russian cities, having been founded by Rourik and made his capital by the successor of Rourik in the year 882. Later it was taken by the Tartars from the Polonaise and came to Russia in 1686.

The station is two and a half kilometres from the Krochtchatik, the centre of the town, and the drive, after we had piled our luggage on a drosky and climbed into a sort of landau, was through clouds of dust and over a most agonizing pavement. Indeed, after a bath and dinner we were very thankful to go to bed in the comfortable Hotel Continental and sleep the sleep of the just and the travel-fagged sojourner.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. SOPHIE, KIEV

Kiev, June 16, 1908.

This warm day was most grateful to us after the cold, and in the morning, refreshed by our night's sleep, we climbed into the uncomfortable drosky and literally clung to it in going over the awful pavement and up the impossibly steep hills to the Cathedral of St. Sophie, which is the most interesting of all the interesting churches here in Kiev. We arrived at the door of a square tower, which we found filled with booths for the sale of icons, candles and saint images, and from there went into a large court, full of trees, under which were lying, sitting and standing hundreds of unspeakably dirty peasants with infirmities of every sort. The scene was exceedingly picturesque on the warm spring morning, for here the trees are in the first leaf, and the light glinting through upon this mass of color is very effective. The costumes of Little Russia are rather pretty, especially that of the married women, who wear a sort of turban of dark colored stuff wound round and around their heads; a many pleated short skirt and the Russian blouse over two embroidered aprons—one behind, one before. They also wear as many necklaces as they have, and a sort of plaque in silver, often set with stones. We made our way carefully between the peasants, stopping to admire the peculiar aspect of the church, which is built in the form of a rectangle, 54 metres long and 36 metres wide, and which has fifteen domes, all gilded, of which the largest is in the centre. The interior, which was difficult to see on account of the masses of peasants, is decorated by old frescoes and *mosaiques* on a gold ground, reminding one a little of St. Mark in Venice. There was a high mass being said, and, as the whole

A SOUVENIR OF MOSCOW—THE SPLENDID SPASSKIJA GATE

church was filled with fanatically devout peasants—the human element, with the masses of candles and the color of the mosaiques was strangely impressive. Then, too, the good singing in all Russian churches, and the beautiful Gregorian music, add to the impressiveness of the service. At the left as one enters is a most peculiar staircase, built in a tower, which in olden times was at the outside and led from the chateau of the Grand Duke to the church, and which is quaintly decorated with frescoes representing hunting scenes and dances, with fantastic animals and Byzantine costumes.

From St. Sophie, in the glare of the now really hot sun, we went across the square—looking at the monument in memory of Bogdan Khmetinsky on the way—to the Church of St. Andre, which occupies the highest point of old Kiev, and which also has a tower and gilded domes, and was filled with peasants, as ignorant and as dirty as the rest. They represent the autocracy of Russia and the Church, which does all that it can to keep them in ignorance, because from them it gets its power and its wealth. It is by them that the thousands of roubles are spent every year on blessed candles that are burned but an hour and then put out to be remodeled and reblessed, and on the holy oil, with which the poor things blindly try to cure the incurable diseases caused by their utter ignorance and filth.

We lunched agreeably in the cool garden, by a fountain, and in the afternoon went forth in search of a large fair, where we hoped to find odd costumes and local color. We saw a great deal of the Jew quarter, where so many of the inhabitants were hurt and murdered while the police almost looked on, a little while ago, and of the wide plains, where the Dnieper, now dried to an insignificant little stream, does such havoc in the spring; but when we came to the fair there was nothing but a very dusty plain and a sort of horse market. So we pushed farther on, by an electric tramway, through miles of pine woods dotted with many unstaple looking summer homes, to a place whose name I never knew, and there we found a restaurant with a bad brass band, and had some sandwiches and wine. The only drawback was the millions of small black flies, which bit so that at last we had to capitulate and run away. The electric trams were too crowded for comfort, but we had a good chance to study the lower middle classes, and one especially noticeable thing is that in all of Russia there seem to be no strangers, and that in the streets and all about one hears only Russian.

VIEW OF THE RIVER DNIEPER—KIEV

KIEV, June 18, 1908.

We went yesterday to the modern Cathedral of Vladimir, where the mural paintings which cover all the walls, on a brilliant gold background, give an extremely rich effect. One embroidery of the Crucifixion, done of course by nuns, is the most remarkable I have ever seen. You had to look closely to see that it was stitches and not brush marks, and the crowns of Jesus and the Virgin were worked in pearls. After lunch we gathered our courage and started forth—it must be said rather timorously—for the famous Lavra, or Laure, the oldest and most venerated convent in Russia. We had waited until the first days of Whitsuntide should be over, as we had been told that we should be surrounded by peasants with every possible kind of loathsome disease, but after bumping over the stones in a wretched little drosky, my first impression on alighting was one of peace, and also perhaps of thankfulness, at being able to walk. The well-preserved frescoes at the South Porte—scenes from the life of Saint Antoine, Saint Theodose and Saint Olga, the patron saints—are agreeable in color, and the large court with trees, on each side of which are little white

(Continued on page 164.)

THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL OF THE LAVRA AT KIEV

P A R I S

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BLUE SHANTUNG WITH EGYPTIAN EMBROIDERIES—PARISIAN WOMEN GOING IN FOR GAMBLING—LACE PARASOL ROSETTES THE LATEST NOTE—GLORIFIED BLACK TOILETTES

AMONG fashionable women in Paris the love of all forms of gambling is displacing their love of chiffons, it is said. True it is that on all occasions when betting is in progress women seem more reckless than men. Among bridge players the stakes run so high that many women, either disapproving or unable to risk so much, refuse invitations to bridge, knowing what is expected of them, and indulge in their favorite game only in their own houses.

The day of the Grand Prix a young French countess lost, without a change of color, a prodigious sum she had placed on one of the Vanderbilt horses. As calmly she accepted lesser winnings on another race. This smart countess wore that day a swagger rather severe little costume of Nattier blue silk. Very short, showing the whole of the pretty shoe, big buckled, of black varnished kid, the skirt appeared to be quite without fullness, but in walking inward turning plaits disclosed themselves on each side with a panel effect. The sketch shows the pretty trimming arrangement of black satin ball buttons and cord embroidery. Her parasol, with its long ebony stick and tips, was of blue silk with a narrow line of black along its edges. Egyptian embroideries in shades of red and old pink, with clever accenting touches of black, adorned a gown of dark blue shantung worn by a sparkling brunette in the same party. The sleeves of the moyenage bodice were covered with the embroidery to the elbows, meeting a small puff, as seen in the second figure. The long body was banded twice with the embroidery, broken on each side by a deep tablier of embroidery mounting to the edge of neck in a sharp point. Below the lower circling band the plaited skirt was attached. The deep round yoke was of tucked blue mousseline laid over white, and hemmed narrowly with embroidery.

The costume on the left figure is of Nattier blue silk with a pretty trimming arrangement of black satin-ball buttons and cord embroidery. The middle figure shows a gown of dark blue shantung with a moyenage bodice. The one-piece gown on the right figure shows a corsage decoration of green embroidered net, laid over white. See fuller description in text.

Pale gray muslin printed in yellow roses. Scarf of soft black satin draped about the hips and knotted in the back.

Green embroidered net, laid over white, formed the corsage decoration of the third sketch, a deep guimpe over which the top of the one-piece gown pointed in novel fashion, the guimpe itself being pointed over the mull choker. Narrow bias bands of black satin continued the trimming scheme to the top of the slightly trailing skirt; this was laid in invisible flat plaits that opened only in movement.

ENGLISH EMBROIDERY—PARASOL ROSETTES

English embroidery is the top notch of the mode, but never is it used alone. It is marvellously blended with other embroideries, lace entredeux, or edging bands of cloth, silk or plain linen. Over such frail gowns, set in their artful mélange, are hung long Louis XV silk redingotes. Plain—many of them are—with ruched edges; others are splendid with soutache, lace, embroidery and cord ornaments. Before the cold and the rain of Grand Prix day forced women to don these smart garments, lingerie gowns showed pretty arrangements of tulle and ribbon sashes and scarfs. Marking a cuirass body line on a gown all filmy whiteness was a wide pompadour ribbon threading slits at wide intervals to tie at one side of the front. Save the many ribbed parasol of the same silk, with a great lace rosette tied to its handle, there was no color used in the toilette. These lace rosettes, quite huge ones, are the latest word in parasol decoration.

Very swagger looked a yellow-haired girl race day in a tailored costume of white serge topped by a wide brimmed hat of Italian straw with its great mob crown of black velvet. Coarse ribbed white silk faced the coat. The white linen blouse was striped with a yellow hair line set an inch apart. Embroidered with tiny white dots yellow linen turned over the choker; there were cuffs to match, turning softly up over the sleeves of the coat,

A MIDSUMMER MODEL BY BÉCHOFF DAVID

ROBE OF MOUSSELINE DE SOIE IN CERISE. THE SKIRT IS LONG AND CIRCULAR AND THE BODICE, WHICH IS CUT OUT IN A POINT AT THE NECK, IS COMPLETELY COVERED WITH A BOLERO OF CLUNY LACE IN THE NATURAL COLOR

and peeping from a little pocket was a dainty yellow bordered handkerchief.

Among a certain class of exclusive women there is a fad for black toilettes—black glorified and lifted quite out of the banal by the choice of material and decoration. Of softest black satin, limp, trailing full about the feet, was an adorable gown trimmed across the bust, and from hip to hip, across the front of the skirt, with a broad band of ivory tinted lace. With a similar gown the charming Countess Greffulhe one day wore a large hat of pure white braid trimmed with a spray of one black velvet rose with very large leaves on one side. On the opposite side the huge rose lightly lifted its gigantic petals. Inside the wide brim was a two-inch band of black straw. Fancy its chic, its novelty! What so marvellous as a true Parisian hat! Each of these midsummer days fresh fancies blossom into new grace and beauty. The odd velvet flowers lead in novelty. If other flowers are used as a hat trimming they are in strange, odd shades of color—a deep, blackish red, an old pink, with a mysterious tinge of orange, and a quaint tone of violet. Of great magnificence and of a price incalculable are white or black hats entirely covered with airy aigrettes and paradise feathers. Shading the vivacious beauty of the Marquise de Mun was a white hat of this sort. It topped a toilette of black and white striped gauze. Black tulle trimmed it. Under binding bands of the silk it crossed the bust, dropping under the arms to tie at the back into a wide looped airy bow with long ends. Between close sleeve caps and wrist bands of the silk the black tulle formed loose, wide, dropping elbow puffs.

STRIKING SILK COSTUMES—SOME FREAK CREATIONS

A white silk striped with old blue was noteworthy by reason of its wide sash of black mousseline de soie. It circled the round waist, crossing at the back and returning to drop at one side, low on the skirt, fastening into a big butterfly bow. The corsage, a "nothing" of the silk, shaped a deep girdle effect below a chemisette of black mousseline de soie laid over flesh color. On a gown of pale rose colored silk voile a wide scarf of the favorite black mousseline de soie was attached to one shoulder under a large lace motif. Back and front, diagonally, it draped the corsage, tying with long ends just below the opposite hip. A trifle theatrical, perhaps, but less so than the costume of a beautiful woman strolling all by herself between races. Hanging from the back of her shoulders was a marvellous cape of white gauze embroidered in black and white.

Held high on one shoulder, shortened there in passing under the other arm it dropped a long point nearly to the hem of the skirt, all the edges were bordered with fur. The gown was rose color, with shoes and stockings to match. In most delicious fashion an eighteenth century tricorne hat of fine black straw finished the costume, with a long, tasseled stick with which she paced her mincing steps. Such costumes, while they must be noted for the subtle influence they carry, are plain freaks, made and worn for effect.

A fine white linen batiste frock made on first Empire lines—for this period is not entirely neglected—has a deep border of laurel leaves done in gold paint, the wreaths tied with applique black gauze ribbons set in transparently, with bands of black and gold gauze ribbons.

Charming black gowns show color—rose, blue, green or pompadour—laid under shielding gauze with a broad ribbon of the same color circling the figure, knee high. All draperies are placed well below the hips in order to preserve the slenderness of the hip's line. So laboriously attained, this line, women cannot easily be persuaded to disguise it under draperies.

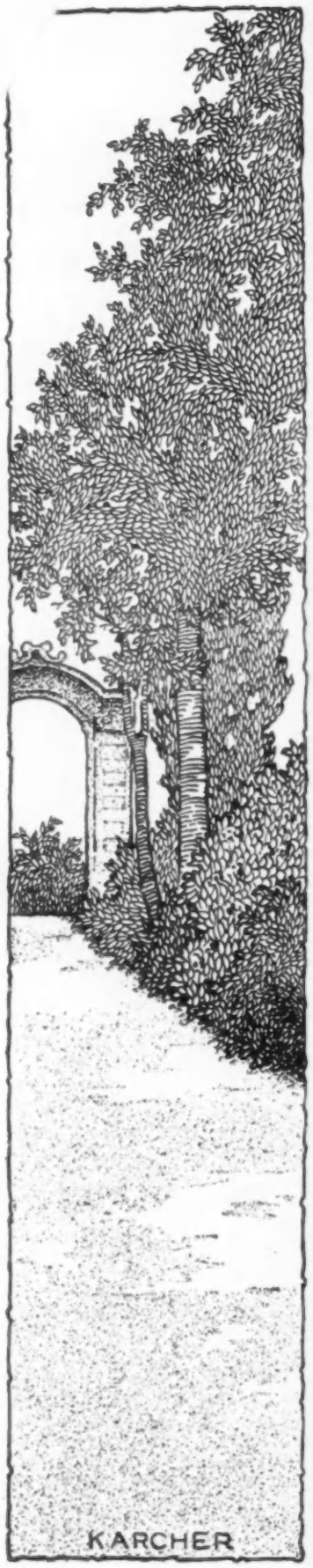
OUTER WRAPS—THE SHORT COAT APPEARING

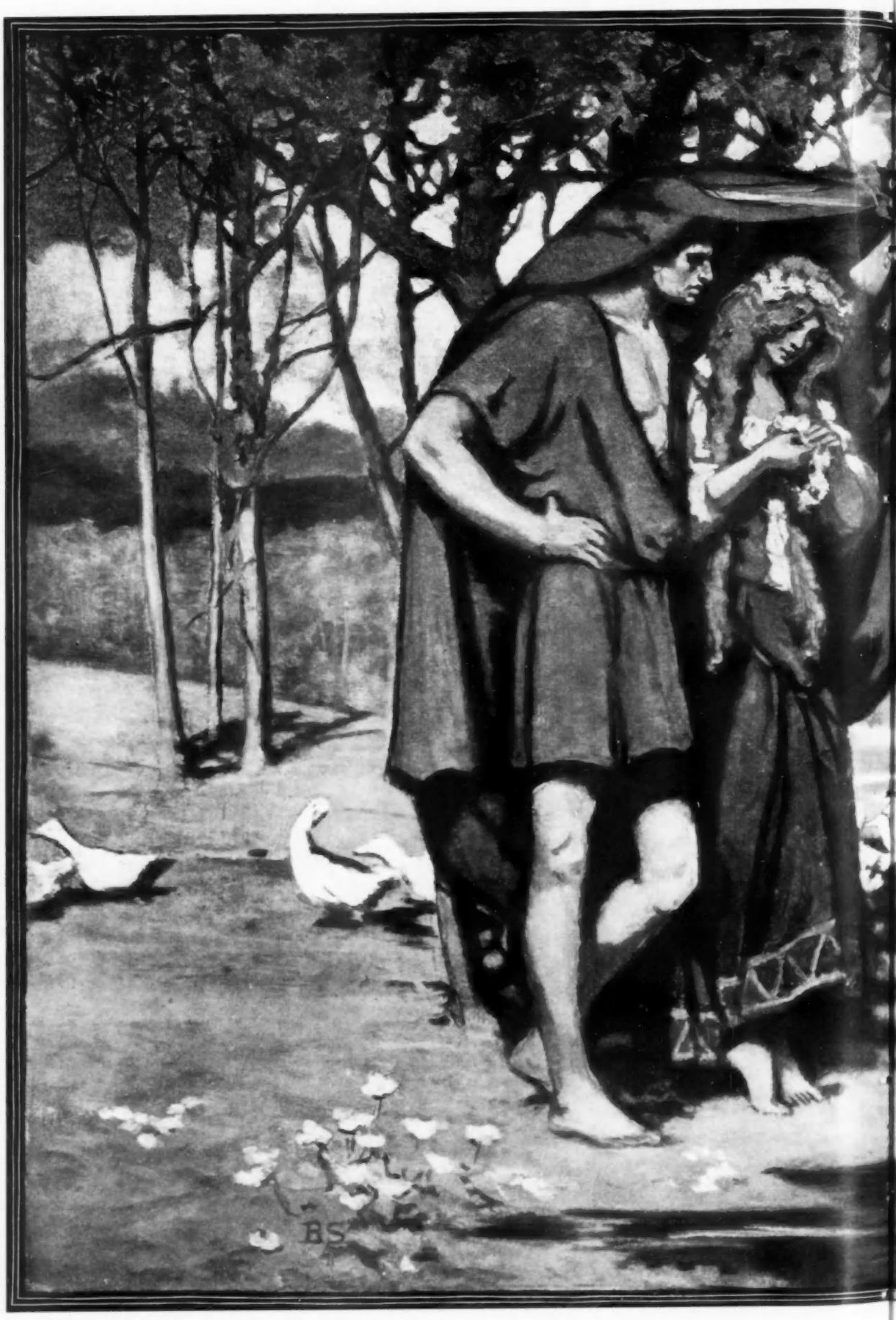
Reaching to the heels is a wondrous garment of soft white cloth. There is a pointed yoke shape, and short full sleeves, quite covered with embroidery achieved by coarse silk and fine cording. Inside the fronts it is widely faced with the embroidery; turning back the lower corners touch in the middle of the back and are held together by large pearl buttons and cord loops.

For short summer journeys are charming costumes of fine white flannel finely striped at inch or half inch intervals, with black, blue or green. The revers, collar and cuffs to the long, loose coat are faced with coarse silk, matching in color the stripe. White serge costumes and those of a dull light blue are smart also with their short skirts plaited in various ways, and almost invariably the long, loose coat. This is made individual by the color of the facings and fanciful arrangement of the buttons.

THE NEWEST CREATION OF REDFERN

THE FROCK IS OF BRIGHT GREEN PRINTED MOUSSELINE, WITH GRACEFUL JABOT DRAPERY FALLING OVER THE HIPS AT EACH SIDE, AND HAS THE PRETTY PUFFED SLEEVE WHICH IS FAST COMING INTO FAVOR. THE STRAIGHT SLEEVELESS JACKET IS OF BLACK TULLE RICHLY EMBROIDERED





Painted for Vogue by Beatrice Stevens

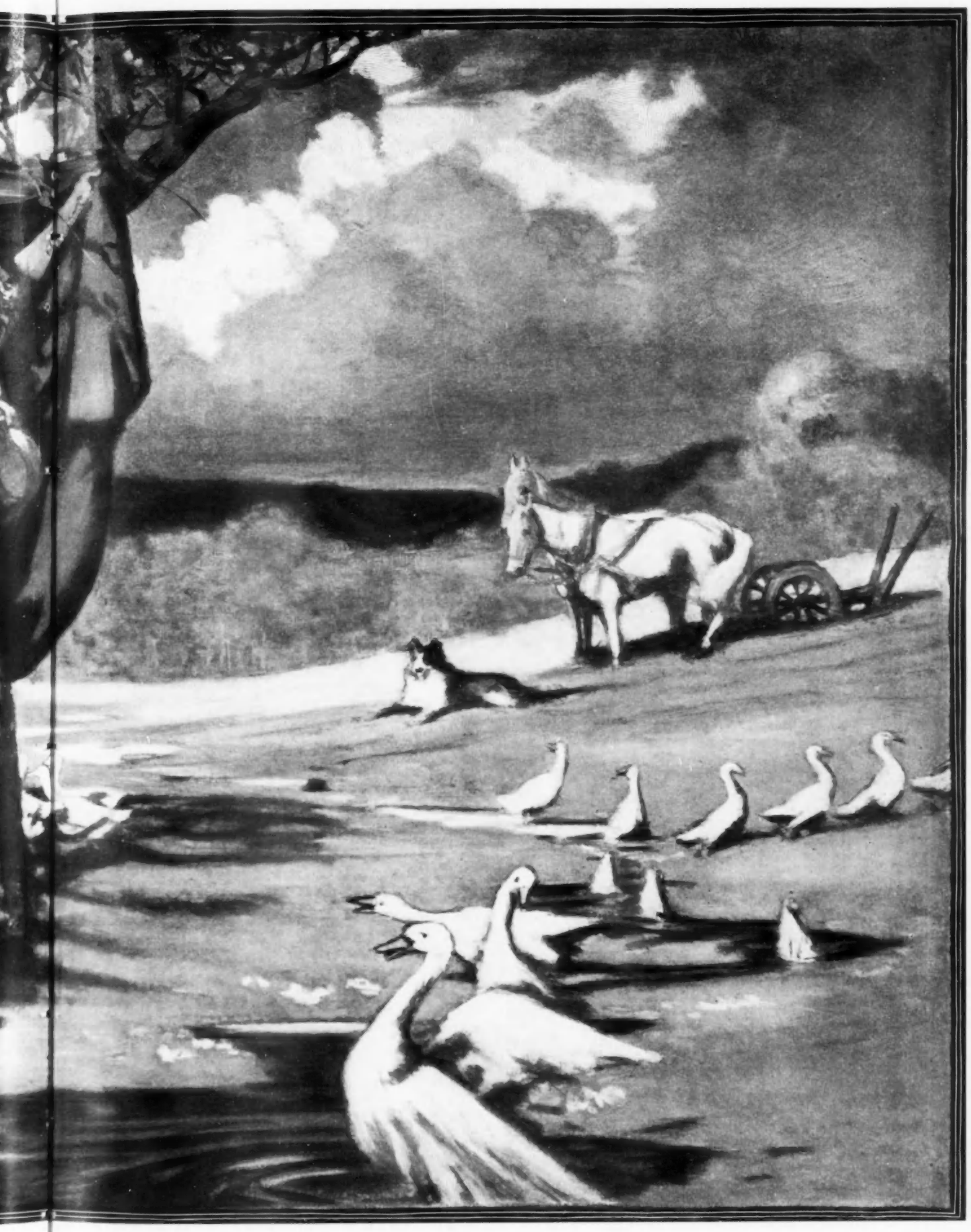
A MID

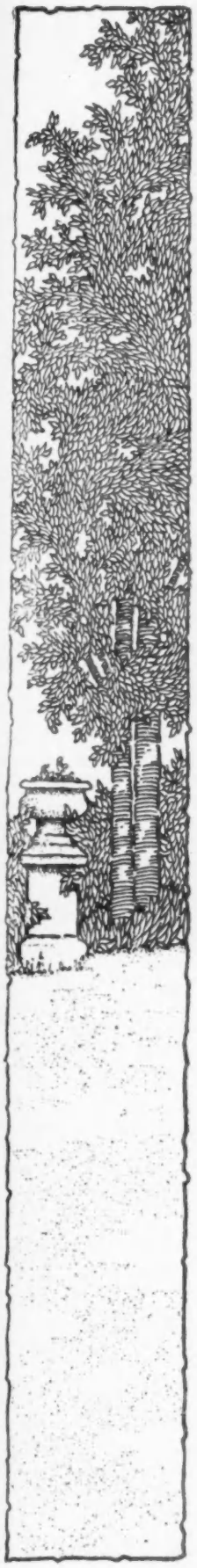
BY

IN SPRING A YOUNG MAN LIGHTLY TURNS
(AS IN THE SCENE ABOVE)
AND THOUGHTS OF LABOR PROMPTLY SPURNS
TO GIVE HIMSELF TO LOVE.

DARK CLOUDS MAY PILE UP MOUNTAIN HIGH,
SOFT SHOWERS FLOOD THE FIELDS;
THE CLOAK OF LOVE KEEPS AMPLE DRY
WHEN ONLY TWO IT SHIELDS.

THE FRESH SUN SHO TS TH
TO TURN THE GLISTEN NG CLOU
YET WILL HE LINGER TILL TH
"CAN BE 'TIS REALLY ER?"





A MIDSUMMER IDYL

BY KENNETH M. GOODE

...TS THE PLOUGHBOY'S TASK
...G CLOVER;
...FILL TO ASK,
...ER?"

HER GEESE SPLASH IN THE SWOLLEN STREAMS,
THEN WANDER OFF CONTENT;
BUT WHEN HE SIGHS, "HOW SHORT TIME SEEMS,"
SHE JOINS IN THE LAMENT.

HE LITTLE WOTS HIS PATIENT TEAM,
LONG TOSSING AT ITS YOKE:
FOR HIM, WRAPPED ROUND IN LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM,
THE WHOLE WORLD'S BENEATH HIS CLOAK.

OUR MUNICIPAL CZARS

IN SEVERAL of the Boards of Health in different parts of the country there seems to be an intent to bring sharply home to the public a realization of the autocratic power exercised by their physicians, who are political appointees, and in considering their tyrannical behavior upon occasion, it should be borne in mind that the medical men who serve upon them are not selected because of special knowledge in regard to public sanitation and hygiene, nor even because of distinction attained in the practice of medicine. No competent commission passes upon their fitness to be entrusted with so serious a responsibility as the health of a community, but they are frequently selected at the behest of politicians, and sometimes at the request of clergymen and other laymen wholly unqualified to judge of their ability to fill this great public office. Such being the method of appointment it is not in the least surprising that incompetent and venal physicians should sometimes be found in control of the health situation of cities, nor that they should bring discredit upon their profession by foolish acts. It is most amazing, however, considering the haphazard manner of making up the personnel of most Health Boards, that citizens should grant them powers that can be, and often are, used to coerce anyone that they may mistakenly imagine should be sent to the pest house, or may deliberately desire to isolate. Perhaps the general public may be unaware of some of the absolute powers that municipalities have vested in Health Boards, and of the discouraging fact, that from their decisions, however erroneous, there is no appeal, except in the rarest of instances. One of their officials may enter any house, select the breadwinner of the family or the most beloved little child, proclaim him a suspect, hurry him to the pest house, keep him there for days—in vile conditions, bathless, and herded with those afflicted with disease—and finally discharge him as not afflicted. Yet all this invasion of personal rights, involving exposure to the danger of infection, must be humbly submitted to by the citizen because he has no means of redress. Thus has it come about that the life and health of the community are at the mercy of any politically appointed Health Board official, who wishes to exercise arbitrary power on the mere suspicion that an apparently well person is infected with a certain disease.

Those who have had no experience with Health Board methods may think that this is putting the case too strongly, but it is only a sober statement of actual conditions, for even men of great political influence are not immune from being the innocent victims of official ignorance and tyranny, a recent case in point being that of the chief of police of Duluth, Minn. That functionary was so unlucky as to acquire a sore throat, which some ignoramus of the local Health Board diagnosed as a case of diphtheritic suspect, and accordingly the poor man was injected with anti-toxin to keep him from being infected in case it should turn out that his trouble was not of that nature, for he was to be put into the pest house along with diphtheria cases. He was there placed among vile conditions, his clothing and other personal possessions were taken from him and he was even denied the opportunity of bathing during the days of his confinement. Finally, the Health officials being satisfied that he had never had diphtheria, he was discharged. Naturally indignant at such outrageous treatment, he undertook to bring those responsible for it to book, only to find that, in spite of all his political influence, he was powerless to secure any redress because of the great powers the citizens had unwittingly bestowed upon the Board.

A number of other instances of abuse have come to light recently, and they are of such character as makes it incumbent for the public to sit up and take notice of how it has turned over itself and its family, bound hand and foot, to Health officialism. Indeed, an outrage was perpetrated only a short time ago in New York City, when the last hours of a poor man were embittered, his sufferings increased and the anguish of his family made more keen. Manifestly in the last stages of tuberculosis, his devoted wife had placed him in a tent in the yard, carrying out carefully all the requirements of the Health Board Inspector, and although it was evident to even a casual observer that his death was a question of only a few days, without warning an ambulance arrived with orders for his removal to North Brothers Island. In vain was a physician warned of the man's condition and prayed to allow him to die in peace; the orders were absolute and so the dying man was compelled to undergo the distress of transfer to and from the ambulance, of a drive through noisy streets and of separation from his family. He survived the ordeal but a day, and all the satisfaction the New York Times (which took an interest in the case) received was the statement by a Health Official that, if the Department had known the man was so ill, his removal would not have been ordered.

Another instance of the falsely alleged case of leprosy, of which the victim was forcibly detained by Washington medical officialism, is still fresh in the public mind, and it will be recalled that, although Earle, the alleged leper, was deprived of his liberty and isolated, he was allowed to supply the citizens of the locality with farm produce—a fact, by the way, of which his customers were not aware. But for the aggressive intervention of an eminent New York physician this alleged leper would probably have spent years, if not his entire life, in undeserved captivity.

The curbing of trusts has been the great national cry for the last few years, but here is a monster of an oligarchy which, Frankenstein-like, the citizen has himself developed, and there surely is as great need of having its powers for oppression curbed as was ever necessary in regard to a commercial or industrial trust.

THREE PRETTY SUMMER GOWNS

On the left is a gown of Salome silk in marine blue and black satin. The middle figure shows a *trotteur* of silk poplin with an unique skirt arrangement, while the right-hand figure is a linen gown in dull brick color. For fuller descriptions see page 165.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

No. 3. Plain model embroidered in small eyelets

THERE is more variety this year in separate white skirts than for some seasons past, and one may take a choice between plain or plaited, solid or open embroidery and in fastenings at side, front or back, and still be in the mode. A very good model is shown in the first of to-day's sketches—a yoke skirt, with both plaits and hand embroidery. The yoke comes down in points on each hip, these being stitched to the lower portion with an edge left loose. Both front and back there is a panel, the one at the back having the fastenings under its left edge. These panels are narrow at the top, spreading considerably as they reach the hem. Over them runs a hand embroidered pattern, five petaled flowers with leaves and dots. The plaits below the yoke are stitched down for several inches, opening only a little way above the knee. Price $9.25.

SCALLOPED PIQUÉ SKIRT—EMBROIDERED PIQUÉ

Exceedingly smart is the skirt reproduced in drawing No. 2, the original of which is a cross ribbed piqué cut in five gores. Down the middle front runs a scalloping, where it fastens with pearl buttons. The bottom shows a facing of inverted scallops stitched flat. In the back there is an inverted plait at the opening, not released until some distance below the hip line. The material of this skirt is of the best and it is splendid value at $5.90.

The third illustration gives a perfectly plain gored model, save that it is embroidered all over in small eyelets placed close together. The back is habit in cut and there is a plain hem at the foot. Price $9.90.

GOLFING HANDKERCHIEFS—MADEIRA HANDKERCHIEFS

Although as a rule handkerchiefs change little from season to season, it is wise to keep an eye on them, for every now and again some decided innovation in them will crop out. This spring a silk handkerchief for sporting use has appeared in a variety of weaves, such as pongees, surah or china silk. These are knotted about the neck for outdoor exercising, and with informal tennis, riding or camping costume the effect is very picturesque. The size is generous—32 inches squares. A pongee with a brown border, intersected by a brown lattice enclosing polka dots, is good, the same design in stone gray being smart. Dark blue surah with green rings enclosing small yellow pin points is most effective. White with colored striped borders is popular. Prices range from $1.95 upward.

Among the standard styles Madeira embroidery on linen is one of the newest departures. With a scallop and corner design in this work the price is 50 cents each, the same value for which one ordinarily pays 85 cents.

Very narrow colored hems are dainty on plain white handkerchiefs. These come with two shades of blue, heliotrope, pink and tan included in the dozen. There is a single embroidered initial matching the border in color. Price $2.90 for twelve.

INEXPENSIVE HEMSTITCHED MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS

Black borders are not approved by the best taste and are seldom used by people who know. To take their place as a distinctly mourning handkerchief has been brought out a very deep hemstitching on the finest linen. The hem is fully two and a half inches wide. With the work by hand the price is $1.00 each; by machine 50 cents. The idea is an appropriate and suitable one.

Handkerchiefs with American lace on the edge are attractive. A linen with a corded plaid through it, bordered with a narrow lace, and with a hand embroidered initial costs 50 cents. The sheerest linen with a tiny and very fine edge of the lace is $1.25.

WALKING LENGTH WHITE SILK SKIRTS

Many women wear short silk petticoats instead of wash ones, under separate linen skirts, which is an economical substitute, as one such garment will wear the summer through and take up much less room in one's trunk than six or eight of muslin. In the best taffeta they are to be had for $5.95 in 36-inch length. Messaline comes at $5.50 in all colors and is preferred by some to the stiffer silk. The bottom is finished with a tucked flounce.

In muslin or cambric short petticoats of good cut are to be had for $1.25 and upwards. These are shown in both 34 and 36-inch length. A good model with a machine, hemstitched ruffle is to be readily purchased at $1.45.

RIDING STOCKS—SMART NOVELTIES IN MOURNING NECKWEAR

For riding stocks in piqué the cost is 25 cents and 50 cents, according to the quality of material, and in cotton cheviot 48 cents.

One of the leading shops has set aside a portion of its neckwear department for the requirements of those in mourning, and the smartest novelties are found here in reliable and modish black materials. A lovely triple jabot in tulle, fully fourteen inches deep, is in fine plaits. For this is asked $1.25. Another of the same shape, with point d'esprit across the bottom sells for $1.65. It is slightly longer than that first named. Net wears beautifully in jabots, and a thin quality is made up with two layers instead of three, edged with half-inch hem. Price 48 cents. Very coarse silk Brussels net in a triple cascade has dull silk ribbon as trimming, and is procurable for $1.95. For second mourning there is this very desirable tie. Around the neck runs a band of black satin ribbon, laid in folds. This knots at the front, with two satin ends hanging, on which are double plaitings of sheer white net, edged in an imitation crochet net insertion. Price $1.50.

COAT SWEATERS

No one can do without a sweater, and now that the short and hip length ones are so firmly established we are only too ready to adopt a full length one. The uses to which these are so admirably adapted are very numerous, for where one requires a clinging warm, full length wrap, the sweater has no equal. Gray, white and navy blue are the favorite colors, though several others are shown. The cuffs and collar are sometimes self toned, sometimes in contrast. One may have pockets or not as preferred, and either a loose or a tight cut. Models come both single or double breasted and brass buttons are used to fasten. The weave is that known as hand loom, a combination of hand work with machine. Prices vary, $12.50, $13.50 and $14.75 being about the average.

No. 1. Pretty yoke skirt trimmed with hand embroidery

BEDSIDE SET IN GLASS AND SILVER—LACE JABOTS

This consists of a round glass mat, a caraffe, stopper and tumbler, each encrusted with silver in a Greek key pattern. The stopper is really a holder to measure a drink, being hollow inside, so that a highball has a place for all its ingredients at hand. Or else the set may be used for bestowing a measure of medicine. Price $9.75.

Irish lace jabots are of ever recurring interest. At $1.45 there is an excellent one of unusual value. There are two tabs, the upper of Irish lace, the under of plaited linen, trimmed in lace. It has a narrow border of the same all around and a band across the bottom an inch and a half wide. A large double jabot has its upper and lower frill of plaited linen, each one edged with a three-inch piece of the real lace. This jabot costs $2.95 and is well worth the money. Double bows of Irish cost only 50 cents. A small eight-inch jabot with an insertion of lace an inch wide all around the fine linen centre is $1.95.

No. 2. A very smart skirt of cross-ribbed piqué

FRENCH COLLARS—FLAT COLLARS—REAL IRISH

Flat linen collars with a hand worked scalloping are inset with three round medallions of Irish lace. Between these are placed triple rows of dots pointing inward. Price $1.75 each.

French collars and cuffs are the daintiest, crispest of materials in charming models which one rarely sees duplicated. For instance, one example has finely plaited frills of handkerchief linen hemstitched by hand. These, wide below and narrow above, are mounted on a straight flat band of linen, sprinkled with green embroidered dots, all small but differing in size. The collar is of the same fabric, with a plaiting as ruching. Blue, pink, lavender and all white are to be had in this same style. Of course one expects to pay for these exquisitely made accessories. The price is $4.50 for the set.

A French flat collar on very sheer linen, embroidered all over in dots with a scallop on the edge, is the perfection of first-class hand work. Price $2.50.

Real Irish flat collars, desirable and of good pattern and shape cost $1.95.

Chemisettes are requisite with many gowns, and there is no daintier method of keeping always fresh about the neck than by wearing these removable pieces of lingerie. A very nice one of thinnest linen has both collar and yoke embroidered in tiny dots and pairs of small pointed leaves. Price, $2.95.

THE WELL DRESSED MAN

ALTHOUGH the rules of dress remain the same theoretically, it is to be expected that there will be less strict attention paid to conventions during the warm weather months, and therefore that the dinner coat will be more often worn as a subtitute for formal evening dress in summer than through the winter social season. Indeed, save for dinners of a more ceremonious kind, or for dances at private houses or country clubs, the latter has come to be looked upon as too great an offering at the altar of comfort, even at the more formal country places, while in town it is almost as unusual a form of dress as the frock coat. At the hotels, restaurants, roof gardens and other places of summer evening recreation, the lounge suit is decidedly the rule among such men as foregather in the company of their fellows, and even when women are of the party the dinner coat is quite sufficient, for during the warm months when society comes to town at all, it does so strictly incognito, leaving all its formality at the places of summer sojourn to which it has taken it.

In the country, however, the lessening of convention is merely comparative, for although to go to a country dinner party or dance in summer in a short evening coat would be almost as great a breach of etiquette as to do so in town in January, there are many occasions where anything more than a sack suit would be bad form, so that the matter is one that must always

Tuxedo shirt, tie and collar

be determined by time, place and common sense applied to the circumstances of each particular case. Speaking generally, perhaps I can define these no better than by saying that at a private entertainment of indoor character, given at a private house or club to which one has been specially invited, full evening dress should be worn; at an indoor public entertainment, unless one go in a party which includes women, informal evening clothes are sufficient; at strictly informal entertainments, depending upon the place, people and customs, dinner coats or dark sack suits are proper; at outdoor garden fêtes and lawn parties, dinner coats or lounging clothes are correct, and for picnics, beach parties, drives, evenings on the water, etc., it goes without saying that anything more than lounge suits would be bad style.

As a matter of fact, there is now greater latitude and more variation in the styles themselves than in the conventions of their wearing, for even with little that can be called really new in the way of materials, cuts and patterns, every man may be so nearly a law unto himself that the effect is much less stereotyped than when everyone wore precisely the same thing as everyone else. In collars, for example, one sees a variety of wing and low turn-down shapes, whereas the rather high band turn-down used to be almost universally worn, and besides the plain white linens there are self-striped and figured linens and fine piqués. The plaited or tucked shirt, which until a year or so ago was regarded as for the man of extreme ideas only, is now so commonly worn that it must be reckoned as a general fashion, and this not only when of plain linen, like that illustrated herewith, but when made of the mercerized stuffs in striped and figured effects. Waistcoats, while still cut in V shape, rather than with the older wide U opening, follow no one exact design in finish, but are made with lapels of various patterns, with points and bottom edges of varying degrees of sharpness and concave effect, with pockets plain or more or less fancifully flap covered and with two, three or four buttons, spaced near or far apart. The fabrics, too, instead of the plain black cloths of which the coats and trousers are made, or of the later style plain grays, are now of striped and corded stuffs, like the model shown by the accompanying illustration, and even of allover design and figured silks. And so with ties, which may be wide or fairly narrow and made with square, sharp or rounded points. But there is, of course, still such a thing as going beyond the extreme of good style, and personally I believe the safer course to lie well within the conservative—that is to say, the inconspicuously self-tone striped or corded shirt, dark or medium gray waistcoast and black or gray tie.

White Tuxedo suit for summer wear

The dinner coat itself usually follows more or less closely the lines of the sack jacket of the season so far as general cut is concerned, but in shape of lapels, in matter of facing, pockets, buttons, etc., one sees a good deal of diversity—as yet no indication of a change back to the old shawl collar, but notches higher or lower, as the case may be, lines of lapels more or less straight or convex, length varying from the medium short to the long, one or two buttons in point, which may be cut straight or rounded at the corners; pockets plain or flap covered; a breast pocket or not, as preferred, and sleeves finished with simulated cuffs or buttons only. As for facing, one may have rib silk, a silk of a sort of basket weave or self striped, if the material of the suit is a shadow stripe cloth. The latter has, however, gone rather out of fashion.

The coat and waistcoat shown by the illustration on this page is of white serge, with facing of white silk, and buttons covered with the suit material, but I must admit that I scarcely know what to say regarding its use or fashion. Certainly it has never become a general style, yet on the other hand it certainly is worn by many men of good class, if not conservative taste, regardless of the fact that it rarely fails to attract attention, which good dress should not do. However, such a suit must, of course, be restricted to warm nights in summer and is open to the practical objection that it becomes soiled quickly and must be carefully cleaned.

The other accessories of informal evening dress hardly require comment, but it is better not to wear jeweled studs or cuff links with the dinner coat suit, and low patent leather pumps and white gloves should never be worn with it.

How.

SOCIAL LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

SOCIAL life in Constantinople, under the new régime, is a sort of kaleidoscope of portions of the social life of most of the capitals of Europe, tinted by its own vivid local coloring. No Court life having hitherto existed, the foreign embassies form the centre to which all the local society—Levantine and otherwise — gravitates and aspires. The embassies are socially omnipotent, and this contributes to the universal regret of diplomatists who are transferred from here to another post. Some of the Turkish officials attend these embassy functions and have been seen chatting gaily in the octagonal drawing-room at Therapia, or even flirting on the spacious balconies overlooking vistas of moonlit waters, beyond which palpitate the Asiatic mountains. But one never saw Turkish ladies mingling in European gaieties. Until now the seclusion of the harem has been strictly observed, although it is hinted that the rules will now become more elastic, and that many *"désenchantées"* will wander across the portal that has so rigorously divided the East from the West.

Tennis and polo are played with the greatest enthusiasm. Charming garden parties are given in the romantic embassy gardens, rising in vine-clad terraces from the Therapia quay to the hills above.

Riding expeditions to the Belgrade forest are often arranged, the little Arab horses curvetting dangerously near the water's edge along the unprotected quay and climbing the forest hills with the greatest agility. The guests for summer dances cross the Bosphorus from Bunykdéré to Therapia, and vice versa, in caïques or steam launches, and the sound of laughter and music floats over the moonlit phosphorescent waters until often the shrill chorus of birds proclaim the sudden advent of the Eastern day.

Side by side with the European gaieties flows the tranquil Oriental life with its lavish if unostentatious hospitality. I stayed once in the harem of one of the highest Turkish officials, and nowhere in my many wanderings was I treated with greater kindness. The closely latticed windows of my bedroom looked into a glorious garden, beyond which the Golden Horn was visible in the distance. Three large mattresses were piled, one upon the other, on the floor in a corner of the room, with silken coverlets and numerous cushions. Above it, suspended on a wooden hoop, hung the white mosquito curtains. All day long loosely-clad picturesque figures flitted to and fro in the spacious corridors and rooms, or reclined upon the numerous divans. The ladies of the various harems paid each other interminable visits, staying often for days and weeks at a time. My host pointed out to me three "feridgé" clad figures, who had now lived under his roof for years—widows of officers who had casually arrived with their effects tied in bundles! They chatted and smoked cigarettes, or drove out in parasol covered arabas, over badly made roads. Of intellectual life I saw there no trace, although in some of the harems the younger generation is said to be quite *au fait* with European ideas. Of course many of them have been educated in Continental schools.

THE FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD IN MEXICO

THE line from Tuxpan to Colima is virtually finished. This gives Mexico its first real transcontinental railway. The building of this short line encountered obstacles which rendered it one of the most difficult tasks in Mexican railway history. The road passes at the base of Mount Colima, which every few years has violent outbursts of fire and lava, and when these eruptions occur the steam is quickly condensed and pours down deep barrancas in torrents to the Tuxpan River. These barrancas or gorges are from 200 to 600 feet deep and from 100 to 2,000 feet wide, and of these eleven are spanned by steel bridges, while culverts had to be built in the smaller gulches which run into the barrancas. The difficulties encountered and overcome by the American engineers and builders in this short line of 43 miles may be more fully appreciated when it is stated that it cost $3,000,000 gold to complete it.

A PECULIAR MONOPOLY IN SPAIN

THE cultivation of tobacco in Spain is prohibited except in case of one firm. The tobacco monopoly in Spain is held by the Compania Arrendataria Tabacos, for which it pays the Government in postage and revenue stamps for the privilege of selling tobacco about $35,000,000 per annum. The monopoly some two years ago began to purchase Brazilian tobacco at Hamburg and Bremen in order to replace little by little the American product which

Gray Tuxedo waistcoat with tie to match

it formerly purchased in the United States and in other markets. It is now said that the monopoly is thinking of forming, in conjunction with other tobacco purchasing countries, a "trust" to lower the price of American tobacco, and, should it not succeed, to purchase tobacco in other markets. Tobacco has been one of the principal exports from the United States to Spain.

CHINESE AGAINST THE POPPY

THAT the Chinese are making some stand against the use of opium in their land, and that they are doing so by getting at the very foundation of the industry, may be seen in the suggestion of the Viceroy of Min-che, which was sanctioned by the throne, namely, the entire prohibition of the poppy cultivation in his jurisdiction within this year. All the poppy fields in that Chinese province must be changed into paddy fields. Any cultivators found or reported as having disobeyed this prohibition will have not only the poppy planted in his field immediately extirpated and the land confiscated, but the cultivator will also be severely punished according to law.

WHAT SHE WEARS

GREEN LACE EVENING GOWN WITH TUNIC OF GRAY BLUE NET—JETTED TULLE OVER COLORED SLIP—EFFECTIVE LADDER CHAINS OF JET ON BODICE—BLACK NET MODE FOR YOUNG MATRONS—STRIKING EFFECTS IN BLACK AND WHITE SILKS

MUCH in the way of picturesque grace is expected of evening gowns, and perhaps no previous season has provided such diverse and prolific variations of Tanagra draperies modified to modern ideas and uses. So an instance of some of the fascinating gowns that glide into Newport's drawing-rooms and dining-rooms, brilliant with electric lights, is the following:

The long skirt of this lovely gown was of green lace, delicate in tone, which combined beautifully with the still paler tint of a net drop skirt that shimmered with crystal. Its tunic (shortened in front), of gray-blue net, equally delicate in tone, fell in graceful folds. It had a wide border of hand embroidery intermixed with bugles of green that were of unusual length, and shorter ones of gray and blue, which, with the floss silks and their various shades of the same combination, gave an ensemble that was not easy at first to make out accurately. The green lace was again brought into prominence in the low-cut but high-guimped corsage and in the belt drapery corresponding, which was studded with crystals and emeralds. Over this bodice was another composed of two maline nets or tulles, the under one of green, the outer one of blue. They fell into gathered drapery doubled, entering into the belt, but in front leaving a wide open space, thus showing the under low bodice and its white tulle tucker. The arrangement of the left side of the double tulle being more elaborate, it was treated so that each single piece of tulle caught up on the bust line was interlapped and ornamented with genuine diamond brooches representing flower designs. On the right side, the doubled tulle laid in scarf fashion, with a branch of diamond flower work catching it up on the shoulder, where the two tulles were then separated and prettily wound into arm drapery, with their two hanging ends weighted each with an emerald drop. The drapery on the right arm corresponded, but the double tulle in this case was not separated, but finished in a closed ring over the elbow. The charm of these draped lines on a beautiful figure is beyond description.

JET EMBROIDERED TULLE OVER COLOR

There is a very pronounced smartness in the black jet wrought tulle overdresses, under which is seen the satin skirt in one of the modish colors, either on the rust tones, the tapestry blues or greens, or those antique reds, many in very pale and pink tones, or in rich wine tints. Where the jet work is most elaborate—as it was upon a matron's dinner gown a few nights ago—the décolletage of the bodice, with its two wide front openings wedge shaped, were an unusual departure. The bodice, like the skirt, was formed into princess line, and was of a brilliant rust satin shade, covered by black tulle. The bodice was cut extremely low, but had its black tulle jet-wrought triangular bib piece, which was a transparent extension in the middle front of the tulle bodice. It covered not only the entire bodice front, but rose up to a point over the Dutch neck line. This point was attached to a jetted band, which was in reality the true neck outline. From this bib bit, to the shoulder section on either side, the décolletage was draped over the bare neck across big ladder chains of jet beads, which also entered into the jetted cordon of the neck, as a waved ornamentation over the bare neck in the back. This black tulle embroidery covered almost the whole of the tulle of the entire bodice, and the half sleeves, simulating lovely designs with fillings in of fine diamond patterns of bead chain work, caught up here and there. This beautiful bodice formed a shallow middle point below the waist line, and there also were double ladder chains on the sides of the bodice, which increased and widened over the hips, framed with borderings which were further carried down the long sides of the skirt, and were at last absorbed into a deep and most lovely border upon the bottom of the skirt. Both in the middle front as well as the middle back of this long skirt the design ran up into a pointed crown effect of much intricacy. In fact, this gown represented a wealth of designs, embracing some that were unique.

MODELS IN BLACK NET FOR YOUNG MATRONS

Never were jet embroideries executed with greater fineness of bead and bugle or of paillette, the two first mentioned being now most used. Odd shaped cabochon jet enters into the fine designs this year and adds greatly to varied effects and greater perfection as well. All this contributes a richness of ensemble exceeding former gowns of this character in every particular, while the jet jewelry now supplied leaves nothing to be desired when following this beautiful fashion. Before leaving the subject it will be of interest to describe the black net style of gown worn by young matrons and many of the unmarried girls. Princess styles as well as with tunic gowns are most frequently met. Bodices vary in the lines of décolletage—either they have a dinner regulation cut or that of a square or Dutch neck. In either case from three to five inches above the solid bodice line the neck is seen through the net veiling, with gathered effects at top and bottom of this black entredeux or tucker, which are considered the prettiest. A chain of round, good-sized jet beads is the favorite finish to this black transparency, while the bare arms are also shrouded in a light, vertical shirring, which at the same time has a bead line running its length on the outside of the arm, turning low below the wrist into a half glove effect across the hand. At each bust also draped in net or tulle a handsome jet ornament is seen; sometimes the net is allowed to fall into two long scarfs edged on the bottom with a jet design and a jet fringe, or a middle scarf attachment falls down the front, being fringed and ornamented also, or is caught into a jet buckle, hand wrought, below the knee. A hem and one or two deep tucks, or a smaller cluster of tucks, is the skirt's simple finish.

Gown of supple silk, changing in color from heliotrope to clear green. The bodice is of chiffon cloth in heliotrope over green with sleeves of the chiffon cloth. The yoke is of fine batiste embroidery, with radiating tucks from the collar to the border, where it is finished with French ball-fringe in heliotrope. Similar ball-fringe trims on the sleeves. Full scarf of heliotrope chiffon, so sheer that the changeableness of the gown is reflected through it. Hat of fine hemp straw, trimmed with silk and shaded plumes in heliotrope.

Attractive afternoon gown in a combination of Irish lace and white tussore. The lace underdress is tight fitting and the tunic semi-fitting, trimmed effectively on the left side with tabs of the material cut in one with the front, and drawn through pearl slides, under which the tunic is hooked invisibly. Hat of white crin trimmed with small pink roses. Brussels lace veil.

DETAILS OF THE MAGPIE COSTUMES WORN AT NEWPORT

In black and white silks or foulards Newport demi-toilettes are following the latest Paris successes. Some of the skirts—in fact, a large number of them—are "made up" on the bias. Some have a cord of the skirt material the size of one's little finger, let in half-way between the knee and bottom of the skirt, and the same device is placed where the slightly gathered skirt is attached to its deep hip yoke. Some of these yokes have in front an apron bib piece extension. Under this small bib, and fitting also under the rest of the yoke opening at the top, is the upper bodice, with its half sleeves, also on the bias, giving the effect of a short bolero jacket fastening in the back. Its trimming consists of black taffeta straps on the bias, with a fold of white satin on one edge and black silk buttons and loops—all of which ornament the bodice and sleeves without intruding upon any part of the skirt, except as the yoke in reality forms a part of the skirt. Then one might have to account for a group of buttons on the small horizontal top line of the bib. Buttons also trim the half sleeves and are in double rows down the back and continue the full length of the yoke. A plisse lingerie collar turns over the neck, and a long pair of lingerie sleeves cover most of the lower arm, having pretty black ribbon bows besides. Both black and white foulards, as well as summer silks of the same combination, are the smart choice. A black straw hat, trimmed with white wings or white flowers or a white chip, trimmed with black bird breasts, are the correct wear with these costumes.

White, blue-dotted foulard with bands of black satin and black satin sash. Blue chiffon in the yoke, outlined with old gold and blue embroidery.

FOR ELDERLY WOMEN

A black taffeta coat is most serviceable for elderly women in that it has warmth, is of light weight, and may be worn with many gowns. Most effective are those that are trimmed with long bands of tiny horizontal plaitings or flutings. The coat itself is very smart when collarless, cuffless, made with three-quarter straight, tight sleeves, semi-fitting, and of hip length.

SEEN ON THE STAGE

ADRIENNE AUGARDE

Who will play a leading rôle in "The Dollar Princess," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, 1 September.

NEXT week the first guns in the season of drama for 1909-10 will be fired when "Billy," at Daly's, will receive its first New York performances. This must not be taken as an indication, however, that affairs of the theatre will hum busily from this point on, because they will not. It will be a sort of intermittent hum, very much like one hears from the engine in a motor boat during the puffings prior to that nice and complete adjustment which finally brings the sought for power. In these new productions we may find a "wonder worker" for author, manager and public, for it has frequently happened of late that at least one of the season's advance guard —the midsummer plays and musical comedies—has achieved the desired hit. Therefore, though we may pass over the offerings of August as not properly belonging to the regular season, it is imperative that every production be scrutinized with minutest care, for any or all of them may be among the "long run" brigade before the bugle sounds "taps" on the approaching season.

"The Love Cure," "The Florist Shop," "The Gay Hussars"—all of them musical productions, which are scheduled for early August openings, and if Henry W. Savage, who controls them, is speaking with advance accuracy, we shall owe him a threefold debt for at least two musical plays worthy to follow in the footsteps of "The Merry Widow." A few days ago the semi-quiet of the Rialto was split by managerial controversy in which Henry W. Savage and the head of the house of Shubert engaged, and it was all on account of "The Gay Hussars," Mr. Savage, hearing that Mr. Shubert purposed using a version produced in Vienna under the title of "Ein Herbstmanoever," or "An Autumn Manoeuver," which would not interfere with the one Maurice Brown prepared for Mr. Savage, who declared his rights are the sole and only ones for America. For the sake of all concerned we hope that the clash over the production of "The Devil," which happened just a year ago, is not to be repeated. And, after all, regardless of legal protection, the man sufficiently wise and alert to secure the plum should be unmolested when he attempts to eat it.

Indications that the management of the New Theatre is progressing steadily in the direction which it, itself, announced it should go, are materializing every few days. The [illegible]st recent is the announcement that a production will be made of the drama by René Fauchois, founded on the life of Beethoven, a play which was recognized as one of the Parisian successes of the season. Henry G. Chapman will make the translation, which will be in verse. Ferdinand Gottschalk will have the rôle of the great composer, and incidentally a large opportunity, providing accounts from abroad are true. There will be more or less Beethoven music played during the performance of the drama by an orchestra made up of members of the Metropolitan Opera House musicians.

This production will be one of the most important of the first season's offerings at the New Theatre, and work on the designing of the scenery and costumes has already commenced under Hamilton Bell's direction. The drama, in a measure, is allegorical and shows the betrayal of the composer's love, his gradual and pitiful deafness and the other trials of his life, over which he rode to transcendent hights, and an apotheosis after his death in which he is crowned by the nine muses representing his great symphonies. The characters appearing are the composer's two brothers, Nicolas and Gaspard; Schindler, his intimate friend; Von Arnim, the poet; the Archduke Rudolph; his nephew, Carl; and Bella Von Arnim and Giuletta, to whom the "Au clair de Lune" is dedicated. The first of three acts passes in a public garden in Vienna, the second at the great musician's lodgings at Moldling, near Vienna, in 1812, and where the final tableau in this act is copied after the painting by Graefle. The concluding one takes place in 1827, at the old Spanish convent where Beethoven dies.

Westerners and people of the South will be given abundant chance this winter to see "The Climax," which charmed New York for many weeks during the spring and present summer. Joseph Weber will send out six companies, all of which will be playing before the last of September.

Charles Frederic Nirdlinger, who adapted "The World and His Wife" for William Faversham, is at work on another play for this star, to be given in America this coming season. Recently Mr. Nirdlinger was a guest of Mr. Faversham at the country home of the latter at Chiddingfold, England.

Oscar Hammerstein, just home from Chicago, is reported to be considering erecting an opera house there and to have discussed the feasibility of such a project with some of the representative citizens of that city. Considering that Chicago does not and will not support more than a few weeks of opera every year, it is difficult to understand the need of an opera house, especially while the Auditorium is available. The chances are that Mr. Hammerstein will not undertake to build an opera house there for many years, if then.

Edward S. Abeles, recently the star in "Brewster's Millions," and Yvonne Lamar, a London vaudeville player of considerable repute, appeared last week at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre in a sketch called "Self-Defense."

Janet Dunbar has been engaged by David Belasco to play the leading feminine rôle of Helen Stanton in "The Music Master" next season. David Warfield will continue in the part which is the one in which the public likes best to see him.

Laura Nelson Hall, who will be remembered for her clever and realistic work in "The Easiest Way," is to be starred in the autumn in a new play of her own writing. Announcement also is made that Miss Hall will appear as leading woman in "The Sins of Society" late in August, when this play is brought to New York.

"Is Matrimony a Failure?" a new play by Leo Ditrichstein, is to have its premier at Atlantic City 16 August, and one week later will open in New York at the Belasco Theatre.

HAPHAZARD JOTTINGS

NEW NUISANCE FOR POOR HUMANITY

Aerial navigation has other troubles than those connected with the wind steering gear and other up-in-the-air matters, as a party of balloonists, including John Berry, discovered a short time ago. They could only escape contact with a bank of electrically charged clouds by rising quickly to a height of 10,000 feet. That danger passed, they had the mischance to bowl over with the drag rope a baseball player as he was about to make a catch. This quite naturally enraged the crowd, some of whom chased the balloonists and tried to catch the drag rope. The air travelers were obliged to haul it into the basket and to stay up in the air very much longer than they wanted to.

MISLEADING STATISTICS

The unscientific character of many of the statements made by physicians in regard to disease was instanced anew by Assistant Surgeon Gorgas in his address before the American Medical Association at its recent convention. He boasted of the low death rate in the canal zone as an evidence of the work done by American sanitation. Compared to the mortality in the French régime the showing is excellent, but, as the Times points out, mortality tables do not tell all the bad effects of a tropical climate. Dr. Gorgas failed to take into account the stream of invalided officers and workers constantly returning from Panama, and he did not mention that a mortality of 19 per thousand in the zone population and 13 among the canal employees does not mean the same thing that it would in a place where so large a majority of the inhabitants did not consist of men in the prime of life—of men, that is, who contribute almost nothing to the death rate of a northern city.

THE DEPLORABLE COCAINE HABIT

Unless the layman is so unfortunate as to number among his acquaintances those addicted to the use of cocaine, it is not likely that he will realize the extent to which this drug has enslaved very many persons in all classes of the community. The melancholy truth is, so prevalent is the use of cocaine that an appeal has been made to Congress to enact restrictive legislation. This drug habit is recognized by physicians and the police departments of great cities as one of the most prolific sources of vice and crime throughout the country. Although there are State laws against the sale of excessive quantities of the drug, these are largely inoperative.

Photo by Moffett

EDNA WALLACE HOPPER

Who is to appear in the new musical comedy, "The Harrigan Girl," by George M. Cohan.

CORRECT DRESS ACCESSORIES FOR THE SUMMER

TO BE well dressed, one must avoid the over-ornate and adhere strictly to simplicity as the keynote of attire, this dictum applying especially to the many accessories which accompany the gown itself. As regards these details many women allow themselves to become careless to the sure spoilation of the costume's effect.

Yet the term "simplicity in dress" is far more complicated than one would at first suppose; for it implies a certain generous expenditure of money and a constant care in selection so as to avoid the tawdry and cheap, which is frequently displayed on the counters. A fluffy tulle jabot may look most attractive in a glass case, but, unless it can be discarded as soon as it has lost its first freshness, it is of little use. This same principle holds true in every other article of dress, and it is a poor investment to buy anything that has not lasting qualities just because it is pretty, unless one has unlimited means.

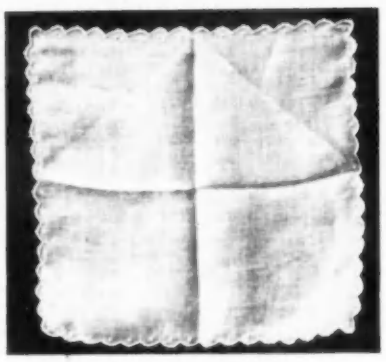
How much better it is to shun all these perishable gew-gaws, even though they are cheaper, and, by the use of careful judgment, to make a less showy purchase that will not lose its value at the first wearing. Avoid gilt which so quickly tarnishes, silks that will not wash and poor leather that cracks. Many shoppers do not have the talent of nice discrimination naturally, and these must acquire it by painful experience and through taking the advice of those who know the best when they see it.

Do not aim for a great variety, but choose everything of good quality and with well cut lines. It will be found that such articles will always look smart and at the same time last well—handkerchiefs of pure linen, collars finished with a little real lace, good heavy gloves—in fact, nothing second class either in material or make-up.

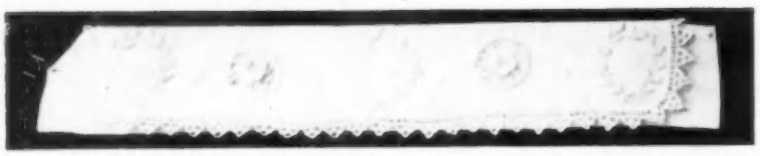
And, above all things, wear these accessories on the particular occasion for which they are meant; in other words, avoid over-dressing for the street and vice versa. For example, a plain Ascot stock of white piqué is designed for wear when riding or during sports, a linen collar for wear with a tailored suit and a lace collar for afternoons. The well dressed woman is most careful in gowning herself appropriately for each special event in her social life.

For summer many accessories of dress may be had in wash materials, and this is advantageous from the fact that they will launder and so retain their absolute freshness. There is then not the slightest excuse for a lack of neatness in any particular. See that the gloves are immaculate, the collar stiffly starched, the boots well polished, and so on. The gown may indeed be plain and yet give a good effect, if only such details are carefuly attended to.

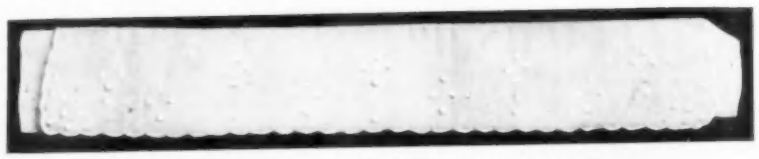
Having thus shown the general style of the different articles to be chosen and the importance of having them always in perfect condition, let us consider each in particular. Illustrations are here given of a few samples in the best styles and to give a general idea of the correct lines to be followed.



Glove handkerchief

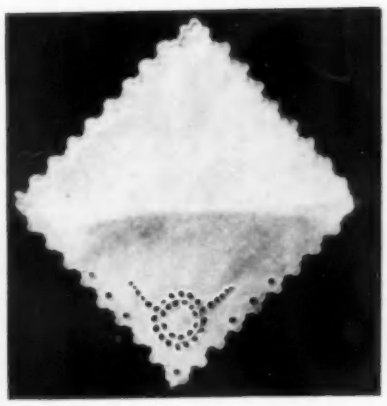


Standing collar of embroidered linen and Irish lace

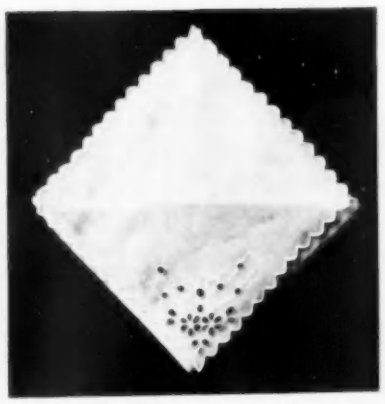


Striped linen collar embroidered in dots and scallops

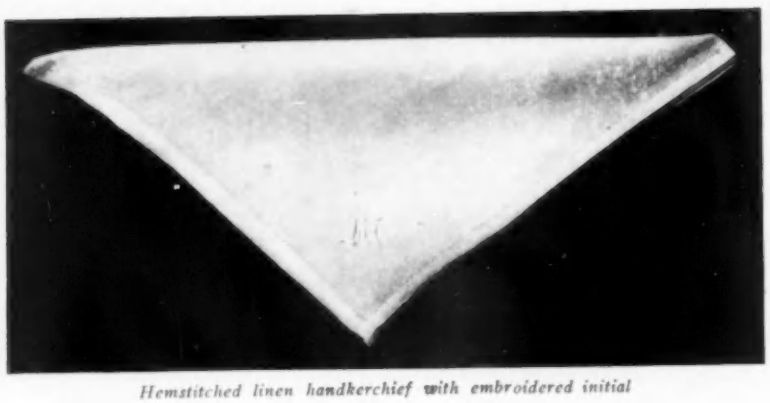
Belt bag of embroidered linen



Madeira embroidered handkerchief



Another Madeira handkerchief



Hemstitched linen handkerchief with embroidered initial

Jabot of Irish lace and linen

HANDKERCHIEFS

These should, above all, be made of soft, fine linen. A great deal of hand embroidery is far from necessary except with elaborate gowns and those trimmed with lace, unless it be real, are not good style. For general use, a plain hemstitched handkerchief is in perfect taste, with the hem rather narrow, and delicately embroidered letter may be placed in one corner, as in the old English style illustrated at the foot of the page. Price 50 cents. Having three initials embroidered in plain block letters is also very good style.

The Madeira embroidery is now being very much used, and this sort of work is shown by the two illustrations in the centre. They are done by hand, giving a very neat appearance and costing 50 cents or more.

A glove handkerchief, also 50 cents, is given at the top of the page. It is a novelty which proves very useful in summer. Only about 6 inches square and finished with fine scallops and embroidered dots, it may be folded up and tucked into one's glove or change purse, which is a convenience.

BELT BAG

This new receptacle, shown at the left of the page, is a most useful accessory when worn with a linen suit. Price $2.25. It is made of a good Irish linen, cut in a pretty, six-sided shape and daintily hand embroidered. Buttoned over one's belt, it will carry the ever necessary handkerchief and change purse. Its great charm lies in the fact that it may be laundered over and over again.

COLLAR

This is a most important accessory and one in the choice of which too much care cannot be exercised. For life in the country and at the shore, the low Dutch collar is by far the prettiest and most comfortable. This style, however, because it has been so quickly selected by everyone, must be selected with great discrimination in order to get something distinctive; the models illustrated on another page show three unusually good looking varieties. The upper one, price $2.50, is of fine batiste, covered with hand embroidered dots and scalloped in deep points, giving a very good effect. The next one is of heavier material, linen being used, hand embroidered on either side in a graceful spray of daisies, with eyelet dots scattered over the surface and heavily raised dots along the narrow, scalloped edge. In the lower picture is seen a clever combination of lace and linen. The linen is perforated in wheel design and edged with real cluny lace. For such a collar $1.95 is not an extravagant price. Be careful that the collar which you select is not too broad. A narrow one is in far

(Continued on page 166.)

WHAT THEY READ IN MID-SUMMER

THE BRIDE OF THE MISTLETOE. By James Lane Allen, Author of Flute and Violin, A Kentucky Cardinal. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

MR. ALLEN warns the reader in his brief preface that his book is not a novel, either in structure or in purpose. It is rather the highly symbolistic first member of a symbolistic trilogy, which when finished sometime within the next year will complete the cycle of a theme unusual in treatment, though not unusual in subject.

This first member of the trilogy is a story covering forty hours in the life of a middle-aged couple, one of whom, the husband, has grown unfaithful in spirit, and no doubt also in fact. The wife has felt for two years the change in her husband, and she chooses the anniversary of their marriage, which is Christmas Eve, to bring their relations to a crisis.

For a long while the husband, a scholar especially given to the study of forestry, has been preoccupied with a *magnum opus*. This finished work he presents to her as a Christmas gift, and he chooses out of its learned intricacies to weave a little story, which is the symbolic history of the Christmas tree and of the gifts that it bears. This story, which we are left to conjecture is in large measure the outcome of Mr. Allen's own studies, has the greatest interest, charm, freshness and significance. The author might have given it alone without its symbolic setting and its special relation to the theme in hand, and confidently have asked the gratitude of his public. But the story provokes the very crisis which is the tragedy of the little volume, for one decoration of the tree the husband leaves uninterpreted, and in demanding an interpretation the wife wrings from him a veiled and almost unconscious confession.

Mr. Allen's story is written with great care, much of the time with great art. It opens with a highly symbolistic description of his loved Kentucky under the guise of a huge shield, and then goes on to an account of the man and wife, done in the same careful fashion. There are many delightful descriptions of scenes in the rural life of Kentucky, and even Kentucky whiskey is poetically celebrated as the wine of the country. The book throughout is surcharged with hidden meanings, and as usual with Mr. Allen the significance of race and birth, inheritance and all sorts of prenatal influences is stressed. There is also a constant reaching back into primal human history, and the interpretation of the Christmas tree and its gifts is specially weighted with evolutionary lore.

Truly this is not a novel; it is indeed hardly a story, though such the author calls it, but it is a most interesting and audacious adventure in literature, and all who read it with care—and to read it otherwise is worse than useless—will await with interest the completion of the trilogy.

It should be said that while the book is rich in imagination, there are many passages in which the lower faculty of fancy is made to do the duty of the higher. Likewise, in spite of the care with which the book is written, there are many passages in which one feels that the tireless file is yet needed. In undertaking such a theme and such a treatment Mr. Allen has boldly challenged fate, for success in such an adventure depends upon well-nigh flawless workmanship such as a few French romancers have exhibited, and such as Mr. Allen himself has hardly been able at all points to maintain. It may seem ungracious to speak thus of a work that is not yet finished, and that betrays in every page the careful planning toward a full fruition, but high endeavor must inevitably challenge pitiless criticism.

It is difficult to guess why "Miss Eagle, The Suffragette" (New York: Aberdeen Publishing Company), by Mary Dale, was published, unless perhaps to give currency to the clever little picture by Isabella Morton, which constitutes the frontispiece and also adorns the cover. As a piece of fiction, the story is trite; the characters colorless, if not dull; it is one of the many not-worth-while "idea" tales.

THE MOTHER AND THE FATHER: DRAMATIC PASSAGES. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.20 net.

This latest of Mr. Howells's books is three dialogues in blank verse between a husband and wife just after the birth of their daughter, just after her marriage, and just after her death. In the first appears the joy of parenthood, and the idealistic religious belief of the father and mother, their faith that the babe has been entrusted to them by the All-father, that somehow the soul that is she has chosen them out to be parents to her in the life of the flesh. There is in this dialogue the characteristic sympathetic insight of Mr. Howells's, and it will appeal to all who have known parenthood, but one must feel that the author has somewhat sacrificed his own habitual realism in permitting the mother of a babe only an hour old to philosophize so wisely and coherently.

In the second dialogue we see the parents bereft of the daughter whom they have, lightly as it seems to them, entrusted to a strange man. Here again Mr. Howells exhibits his insight into the depths of the human heart, his understanding of the parental mind. The parents this time have lost their idealistic faith, have become agnostic, with no hope of a life beyond the grave, none of the mysterious belief that lent a special solemnity and sacredness to the first hours of their parenthood.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

This master of American fictionists has just published a volume in blank verse reviewed on this page.

The father and mother appear in the third and last dialogue seated in the empty room from which the dead body of their daughter has just been borne to burial. As in the second scene they had felt for a moment that the vanished bride had miraculously returned to them in spirit, so now, these two old persons, freshly bereft of their child, and long since bereft of their supernatural religious belief, have a sudden feeling that the loved one desires to revisit them, and the dialogue closes with the hope of renewed faith in the invisible.

No doubt Mr. Howells chose blank verse as his medium because he thought prose ill suited to the expression of the feelings and ideas embodied in these dialogues, but many will wish that he had had, let us not say the courage, but rather the faith, to employ the medium of which he is conspicuously master instead of that in which he lacks the highest skill. Many of the lines in these dialogues are bald and almost harsh prose, and very few of them are happily inspired blank verse. Aside from the medium employed the dialogues are in the highest degree masterly. They are at once true and beautiful, and they should increase if possible the affectionate regard in which Mr. Howells is held by thousands of his fellow-countrymen.

RED HORSE HILL. By Sidney McCall, Author of Truth Dexter, The Breath of the Gods, The Dragon Painter, etc. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

It was inevitable that the conditions of child labor in Southern mills should find its way into fiction, and "Red Horse Hill" is probably the forerunner of many novels dealing with that squalid social manifestation. To be sure, there are many things in this story besides the mills and their overworked infants. Indeed, the actual scenes of mill life are not obtruded, and the reader's prime interest is in the young wife of the mill agent rather than in the wizened children that tend machines. One of the best scenes in the book, however, is the description of the dance in which the mill children give a ghastly travesty of their work. This and several other scenes are markedly well done, but it cannot be said that the book as a whole indicates that the author is thoroughly master of her subject and of the puppets whom she attempts to create. The young husband is a bit shadowy, and his clever sister can hardly be called a successful creation. The melodramatic side of the book is treated with restraint, though hardly with distinguished art, and although the main situation is a rather fresh variant of an old theme, it is not often truly moving as it might be were it handled with higher art and great power. Interest, however, the book surely has in spite of the fact that the author's shot is scattering rather than concentrated.

"Lives of the Hanoverian Queens of England" is the title of a new volume of informal history announced by the Macmillan Company. The author is Alice Drayton Greenwood, and the royal ladies whom she discusses are the wives of the first two Georges, unhappy women, one of whom was the cause of a scandal which resounded through Europe while she lived, and is still heard in echo.

RECENT FICTION

MR. ARTHUR HORNBLOW is rapidly achieving distinction as a successful writer of machine-made fiction. For a while he was content to novelize popular plays, such as "The Lion and the Mouse." Last year he essayed a lurid tale of his own creation known as "The Profligate," and now he proudly offers "By Right of Conquest" (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50). It would be hard to conceive of a novel more theatrical, pathetically obvious and absurdly improbable than this romance of two castaways—the lovely heiress to a score of millions and a quite unconventional stoker. The maid and the man had left New York on the same steamer—she being the bright particular star of a select world touring party; he as a coal passer down below. Well! the great steamer founders on a rock somewhere in the Indian Ocean, and these two come to find themselves on a desert island as apparently the sole survivors of the wreck. How splendidly old Charles Reade handled this same situation once upon a time! Nevertheless, while Mr. Hornblow's yarn may be lamentably lacking in restraint and verisimilitude, it is at least wholesome and by no means dull. In fact, some of the episodes on the island came very near to enlisting lively interest. The most painful thing about the story, with the possible exception of the illustrations, is its ending à la East Side melodrama. The last chapter fairly makes the reader squirm.

"The Red Mouse" (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50), by William Hamilton Osborne, is a sensational, scarcely convincing novel of gay life, politics, graft and what not, in New York. A murder takes place in a high-class gambling den, and the drunken, dissipated husband of a beautiful society woman is suspected of the crime. The hero, who holds the office of district attorney, wants to be governor, and has a hard time to satisfy everybody and his own conscience at the same time. The author's purpose, or the lesson he may have aimed to inculcate, seems a trifle nebulous. By far the best part of the book relates to the reformation of the drunkard and of the good fight he made, while under the shadow of a crime, to recover his own self-respect, as well as that of his much enduring and devoted wife.

ON HER DRESSING TABLE

HAVE you seen the convenient miniature chests of drawers covered with cretonne, and fitted with three drawers destined to hold the odds and ends constantly getting mislaid or out of order, such as hairpins, tape, spools of thread and other odds and ends? They are pretty and so nice that dozens have been sold for country houses. The price is under $1.

An improvement on the rubber sponges we have so long enjoyed has made its appearance. These are better in quality and of superior shape. They come in sanitary little boxes and can be had in several different sizes. The medium is probably the best and sells for 95 cents. These rubber sponges were a useful innovation and can hardly be bettered for bathing purposes, being delightfully agreeable, very cleansing and especially economical since they are very durable. No sponge brought from the depths of the sea holds water better, and the slight friction is good for the skin.

A fine bleach for the skin cannot fail to interest all those who have knowledge of the gratifying results soon obtained by its use, and the preparation I have in mind is even more valuable because of the remedy it offers for pimples, freckles, sunburn and blackheads. The rapidity with which it clears the complexion is almost beyond belief and as it contains no oil it dries at once, leaving no visible hint of its presence. Few women can afford to look askance on such a preparation, for it is rare indeed to find a skin without blemish or discoloration of any kind. This bleach is very useful in obliterating the dark marks left on the throat by high collars, and also for moth patches or any such small but unsightly blemishes. It is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act, and therefore need not be feared as harmful. It is white in color and without any thickening. The directions recommend application after washing with warm water, and suggest a small piece of cotton or a sponge as the best means of putting it on. In the space of a minute or so it is dry and has become completely absorbed. The bleach is put up by a private individual from a physician's formula, and has not the usual marks of the professional manufacturer in anything except the excellence of its composition.

And still another new violet scented talcum powder is there to tell about. There are already legions of these preparations—bad, good and indifferent—but this stands out from the rank and file as decidedly superior and well worth any consideration one has to bestow. It is fine, pure, healing and soothing as well as delightfully fragrant and cooling to the skin. What we all did before the days of talcum powder I am sure I do not know, for it is certainly considered as indispensable now in nearly every household, and on the whole occupies a position of more importance than almost any other of the minor toilet accessories. The price of this latest talcum powder is a little higher than some and 25 cents must be given for the box.

SOCIETY

DIED

Huntington.—At Nahant, Mass., on Monday, 26 July, 1909, the Rev. William Reed Huntington, D. D., rector of Grace Church, New York, in the 71st year of his age.

Nelson.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Monday evening, 26 July, 1909, Cornelia Mandeville Nelson, widow of John Peter Nelson, of New Orleans, La.

Toel.—On 26 July, at his residence, 20 East 67th St., after a long illness, William Toel, of Bremen.

Cuyler.—Suddenly on Saturday, 31 July, Cornelius Cuyler Cuyler.

ENGAGED

Hall-Allen.—Miss Agnes Hall, daughter of Mr. William Cornelius Hall to Mr. Walter Bateman Allen.

Lawson-McCall.—Miss Dorothy Lawson, daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, to Mr. Henry McCall.

Hutchins-Spickers.—Miss Sophia Reed Hutchins, daughter of Mrs. C. B. Hutchins, of San Francisco, Cal., to Dr. William Spickers, of New York.

DANCES

Pittsfield, Mass.—31 July.—A dance was given on Saturday, 31 July, by Miss Carmen Martinez. Present were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Russell, Miss Marion Burbank, Miss Jessica Bishop, Miss Theodora Pomeroy, Miss Elizabeth Ballard, Miss Florence Dutton, Miss Anne Dorman, Miss Ara West; Mr. Zenas Marshall Crane, Mr. Charles K. Crane, Mr. Marshall R. Kernochan, Mr. Alanson G. Fox, Mr. William Maloney, Mr. Harold and Mr. Leonard Stanley and Mr. H. H. Barnes, Jr.

CHARITY ENTERTAINMENTS

Lenox, Mass.—30 July.—An amateur vaudeville was given on Friday, 30 July, at the Boys' Club Theatre, at Pittsfield. Taking part in the performance were: Mrs. Arthur H. Wood, Mr. Marshall R. Kernochan, Mr. Alanson G. Fox, and Mrs. Mason Trowbridge.

FOREIGN TRAVEL

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—Arriving 31 July: Miss Sarah F. Henderson, the Rev. Dr. J. T. M. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley King, Colonel Daniel H. Rountree, Mrs. John H. Randolph, Dr. George W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Woodward, the Misses Helen Woodward, Mr. H. W. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Francis Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ballin, Mr. Charles H. Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. George Young Bauchle, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Draz, and Dr. Stephen W. Hayes.

Philadelphia.—Arriving 31 July: Mr. Herbert F. Gunnison, Mrs. Theodore E. Green, Mrs. George A. Logan, Mr. Francis G. Cowle, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Wyatt, Miss Helen Ten Broeck, Miss Ingalls Kimball, the Misses Kimball, and Colonel George F. Hinton.

Savoie.—Arriving 31 July: Mr. and Mrs. Augustin de la Hildaga, Mr. George Jackson, Mr. W. F. Lamb, Dr. O. F. Mercier, Mr. J. H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams, Mr. Arthur H. Carling, Mr. and Mrs. Julio Castro, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Elwood, and Mr. Fortin Thomas.

Grosser Kurfurst.—Sailing Thurs., 29 July: Miss Maggie Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Muller, Mrs. J. H. Oliphant, Mrs. S. F. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Phelps, Professor A. Reusch, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Sattler, Miss Anna Sattler, Mr. H. Villiers Smith, Miss Mary E. Tomoney, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Little Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Baier, Mr. aand Mrs. Clinton E. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Helene Broch, Miss Sidonia Englishman, Mr. and Mrs. Alberto Fehling, Mr. W. D. Gordon, and Mrs. C. E. Gunther.

Lorraine.—Sailing Thurs., 29 July: Dr. and Mrs. Ala Duke Mewborn, Mr. Eugene Mourier, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Stauffer, Miss Louise Stauffer, Mr. W. E. Stauffer, Mr. Alexander Selmar, Mr. Laurence Wells, Mr. Charles L. Auger, Miss L. Clifford Barney, Dr. John W. Brennan, Mrs. E. S. Benedict, Dr. John T. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Caldwell, Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.; Dr. W. H. Herr, Mrs. Frederick Hemsley, and Mr. Edward Kanouse.

CORRESPONDENCE

Newport.—Late arrivals: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Captain C. F. G. Sowerby, R. N., naval attaché of the British Embassy, Mr. Stanley Mortimer, and Mr. and Mrs. Mason Janney.

Lenox, Mass.—Late arrivals: Miss May Weatherbee, Mr. Robert Hollis, and Mr. Frank Shaw.

Narragansett Pier, R. I.—Late arrivals: Mr. Robert L. Major, Mrs. Thomas B. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Raynor, and Miss Raynor.

Newport, R. I.—Late arrivals: Mr. C. B. Dallain, Miss Eleanora Granville Brown, Miss Virginia G. Albert, Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps, Mr. F. L. Ames, Mr. Dennie Hare, Mr. C. B. Carroll, and Mr. Leonard M. Thomas.

Bar Harbor.—Late arrivals: Mr. Seth Low, Mrs. Low, Miss Gordon-Shaw, Mrs. M. N. Skidmore, Mr. George D. Pratt, Mr. George D. Pratt, Jr., Mr. Sherman Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thal, Miss Delia Thal, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Davis, Mr. Harold W. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Craig, Mrs. George T. Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. John Stroh.

LUNCHEONS

Bar Harbor, Me.—Draper.—A luncheon was given on Wednesday, 28 July, by Mrs. William A. Draper. Present were: Miss Elizabeth Stevens, Miss Susan Dresser, Miss Ethel De Koven, Miss Polly Dixon, Miss Dolly La Montague, Miss Violet Cushman, Miss Suydam, Misses Margaret Wright, Anna Pellew, Katherine Steward, Margaret Steward, aand Marjorie Motley.

INTIMATIONS

Barnes.—Miss Cornelia Barnes has been spending a few days at New Castle, N. H.

Curtis.—Mr. and Mrs. Ronald E. Curtis, who have been passing the summer at Rye, N. Y., have gone to Rangeley Lakes, Me., and are camping.

Daggett.—Mr. Richard Daggett has gone to Greenwich, Conn., to spend five weeks.

Dexter.—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Walker Dexter are occupying Sunniemede, their country place at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Dodge.—Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge will pass the remainder of the summer at Dark Harbor, Me.

Draper.—Mrs. Henry Draper has gone to California from Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., for a six weeks' stay.

Hadden.—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden will go this week to Bar Harbor, to remain three weeks.

Hall.—Mrs. Valentine G. Hall is spending the entire summer at Oak Terrace, her estate at Tivoli, N. Y.

Hoyt.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Livingston Hoyt left Europe for New York on 4 August.

Jordan.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bertram Jordan are occupying Commodore Sutton's house at Spofford, N. H., for the summer.

La Farge.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant La Farge are occupying their summer house at Saunderstown, R. I.

Livingston.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Livingston, Jr., have taken possession of their new villa at Hewlett, L. I.

Markoe.—Dr. and Mrs. James W. Markoe, Miss Annette Markoe, Miss Dagmar Wetmore and Mr. Louis Wetmore have sailed for a three months' trip through Great Britain and the Continent.

Nichols.—Mr. and Mrs. George Livingston Nichols, at Alderbrook, their country place, at Katonah, N. Y., have as their guest Mrs. Nichols's mother, Mrs. George H. Chickering, of Milton, Mass.

Osborn.—Professor and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn have returned from Europe and are at Castle Rock, their country place, at Garrison, N. Y.

Rogers.—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, of Crumwold Hall, Hyde Park, on the Hudson, have gone to Southampton, L. I., where they have taken a house.

Rogers.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pendleton Rogers and Miss Emily Rogers are passing the summer in Bar Harbor.

Root.—Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root are passing part of the summer in the woods near Moosehead Lake, Me.

Scott.—Mr. and Mrs. Donald Scott are passing the summer at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

Shepherd.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Edgar Shepherd and Miss Maude Gwynne Shepherd have left London and will pass five or six weeks in France.

Shoemaker.—Mrs. William B. Shoemaker is with her mother, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, at Northeast Harbor, Me.

Spencer.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Everett Spencer are at the Hotel Griswold, New London, Conn.

Townsend.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, Miss Sophy W. Townsend and Miss Janet Townsend have arrived at the Townsend camp, in the Adirondacks.

Vanderbilt.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has finished her visit in London and will start for New York this week.

Van Rensselaer.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are touring the Pacific Coast. They will go to Tokio and return in December.

Webb.—Mrs. W. Seward Webb has returned to Shelburne, Vt., after a two weeks' tour in the White Mountains in her automobile.

A PREMIUM ON THIEVERY

It seems as though New York would continue to be the mecca of thieves until such time as the city falls into line with the other large cities of the country and require pawnbrokers to send daily to the police descriptions of articles pledged with them. The Commissioner of Police has more than once called the attention of the Board of Aldermen to the desirability of passing ordinances submitted to them designed to regulate the business of pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers with a view to making it more difficult for them to dispose of stolen property. In Greater New York there are 187 pawn shops, 1,067 second-hand places and 925 junk shops, many of these places doing a large business, the pledges often amounting to $1,000 at one time. As the pawnbrokers do not report to the police department, the officers are obliged to go to more than 2,000 places, which constitutes an enormous and most unsatisfactory task. For example, upon one occasion it took four policemen twelve days to examine the contents of a pawn shop where the owner had been receiving stolen goods. It is certainly high time that a reform in this particular was brought to pass.

FASHION DESCRIPTIONS

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LEFT FIGURE.—Gown of Salome silk in marine blue, trimmed with black satin bands on the bias and black silk tassels. The skirt is finished by a deep, plaited flounce and the yoke is of fine lingerie with a Brussels lace butterfly bow. A large black satin bow ties in back at the top of the flounce. White hair straw hat with a trimming of black satin, black ostrich tips and full blown, pink roses.

MIDDLE FIGURE.—Trotteur of silk poplin in ciel de chine, showing an odd arrangement in the skirt. The bodice is brought down, front and back, in tablier effect, and the skirt is laid in deep plaits, extending far up on the sides. The trimming consists of braiding and satin piping in black. The bretelles are of the poplin, finely tucked and piped with the satin. Yoke of folded white net, veiled by black chiffon. Panama hat with a quilling of stiff, ciel blue silk and a black satin crown band and bow.

RIGHT FIGURE.—Linen gown in a dull brick color to be worn over a fine lingerie blouse. It is trimmed with white soutache, with a girdle in front of folded satin. This is an excellent model with which to utilize one's last summer blouses. Brick colored ribbon ties at the elbows. Black chip straw hat, having the crown swathed in a white crêpe scarf.

A LITTLE JOURNEY TO RUSSIA

(Continued from page 150.)

buildings for the monks, seemed very clean and nice, with flowers growing before each door. At the right is a large bell tower 92 metres high, built in 1745, and straight in front is the most important of the collection of Churches of the Convent, the Cathedral of the Assumption, blessed in 1089, later destroyed by the Tartars and restored after a fire in 1729. The interior is extremely rich with an iconoclast in gilded wood, given by Peter the Great, taking up the whole front, and at the top a Virgin, surrounded by rays of gold and precious stones, said to have been brought from Bysance in 1073. The church was full of peasants, but we did not have to stop near them as much as at St. Sophie, and it was so dark that it was rather difficult to see well. Behind the cathedral and through several arches a covered staircase of wood leads to the small Church of the Exaltation of the Cross, which is the entrance to the famous Grottes of St. Antoine, now covered, but originally in the side of the sandy hill. The foundation is attributed to the Russian monk Hilarion Metropolite of Kiev, who lived first as a hermit in a grotto that he made in the side of this hill on the shores of the Dnieper; his successor was the monk Antoine, who came from Montathos in 1057, and whose piety brought more monks to join him. While we waited for a monk to take us through the grottos I watched a wretched, ignorant-looking Pope (priest) sell sacred oil to a young peasant woman. She showed him something—I suppose sores—and he wrote a paper for her and gave her a greasy bottle of stuff that looked like crude oil (faith was to do the rest, I suppose), for which she cheerfully paid out her money and gazed with adoring eyes of faith at the bloated, ignorant being who was so deceiving her. The blind fanaticism of the peasants would prevent their learning, even if they were taught, which their Popes take good care they shall not be. When our man arrived he brought candles, and we slid and stumbled on our slippery way, every few seconds coming to a little excavation with an open coffin in which the monk said were the mummified bodies of saints. Finally we came to a head sticking out of the earth and covered with a mitre, which the monk told us was Jean le Souffrant, who lived thirty years buried in the earth up to his neck, and who after his death was left in the same position. This seemed most doubtful, as a man could not live three months that way, and yet there he undoubtedly was and we held our candles down and looked at his hair under the mitre. There are also various underground chapels, and in one of them a special service for a few peasants, who looked like madmen, was going on, and when we arrived the Pope was placing over them, as they lay prostrate on the floor of the cell, large, dirty, black sheet. They all glared at us like maniacs, and we scuttled through as fast as possible, and we were thankful to emerge again into the light of day and to see the sky and light and the glad things of the earth. We decided we could not stand the drive back, so we wandered about the Lavra, looked out over the Dnieper, watched a band of peasants just arriving to camp out, with all their utensils and bundles, amid the sand and the flies, and then walked along a shady walk to the Convent of Vladimir, where we bought some beads and icons and found an electric tram which brought us much more comfortably into town.

ODESSA, June 20, 1908.

We left for Odessa at nine o'clock last night, and it was really delightful to arrive again, after a good night, at this pretty place, and to feel that it was not incumbent upon us to look at any other old churches, or to avoid any more oily peasants. As we drove again over the bad pavement to our hotel, with its beautiful view out over the dancing waters, we were grateful that days of rest were before us, for at Odessa, although the town is new and bright, with wide streets, good shops, cafés, etc., there is nothing to see. From my window I can look out over the pretty Boulevard, with its lines of trees, to the café where people are taking their morning coffee, and on to the port, where the white ship, in which we are to embark tonight for our short journey on the Black Sea and the Danube, is already at the quay. To-morrow at five we shall be at home again, with our Russian journey nothing more than a preeious memory.

NEWS NOTES ON ART

EXHIBITIONS NOW ON

New York. Wunderlich's. Exhibition of colored sporting prints. Until September.

Brandus'. Original etchings in color.

Ehrich's. Works by early American artists.

Knoedler's. Annual summer show of works by American artists.

Macbeth's. Selected works by well-known American painters.

Astor Library. Collection of colored prints of uniforms of the United States army in various periods. During summer.

Lenox Library. Eighteenth century engravings after Raphael. Drawings of animals by modern artists. Until September 1.

Buffalo. Albright Gallery. Fourth annual of selected paintings by American artists. Until 30 August.

Poland Springs. Maine State Building. Fifteenth annual of paintings. Until 1 October.

Seattle. Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. During the summer.

Worcester. Art Museum. Twelfth annual of oil paintings. Until 19 September.

EXHIBITIONS TO COME

New York. Metropolitan Art Muesum. Loan exhibition to commemorate the Hudson-Fulton celebration. 20 September to end of November.

THE artists represented at the annual summer exhibition at Knoedler's gallery in New York are Douglas Volk, Winslow Homer, Ridgway Knight, Charles Melville Dewey, F. S. Church, Albert Sterner, Carlton J. Chapman, George de Forest Brush, N. F. H. de Haas, Robert Van Boskerck, G. H. Houghton and Frederic Remington.

The only American picture that received a medal at the spring salon of the Society of French Artists was "The Canal in Winter," by Edward W. Redfield, of Centre Bridge, Pa. The painting has now been bought by the French Government for the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris.

During the past month of two the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, has been enriched by the gift of fifteen valuable paintings from Mr. George A. Hearn, and twenty-eight beautiful pieces of black and white laces from Mrs. Philip S. Van Rensselaer. In all, Mr. Hearn has now presented the Museum with eighty-four paintings, thirty-nine of which are by American artists, while the others are by old and modern foreign masters. The latest additions are a portrait of the Earl of Arundel and his grandson, by Van Dyck; portrait of Mrs. Barnard, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; portrait of Miss Baring, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; landscapes by John Chrome and Cecil Lawson; "Autumn Uplands," by Bruce Crane; "Catskills," by De Witt Parshall; "The Bridge," by A. P. Ryder; "Dream," by Arthur B. Davies; "Early Morning, Venice," by W. Gedney Bunce; "August," by Charles H. Davis; "Roaring Forties," by Frederick J. Waugh; "Woodcart," by Lois Paul Dessar; "Isle of Shoals," by Childe Hassam, and a landscape, by Henry Golden Dearth.

It is reported that Whistler's famous nocturne, in blue and gold, of Valparaiso, has been bought by an American for his private collection, but neither the name of the purchaser nor the price paid for the painting have as yet been made known.

AS SEEN BY HIM

(Continued from page 147.)

though some of his kind are a bit silly in this direction.

The English are simple as a rule and they take you for your worth and not for your pocketbook—at least in the class about which I write. There are others who profit by the yearly visits of those who take town houses, and villas on the Thames, and places at Cowes for a week, and who court titled personages, and who fill their drawing rooms and their dinner lists with a hash of anybody and everybody. The hedges of England are famous, and the translators of King James's version had them in mind when they used this term in the parable of the rich man's feast. A season in London gives no social prestige in New York or Newport. Presentations at Court are mere folly and appearances at levees are absurd. And there is the vulgar herd in thousands and many of them get into good American houses over there. A man told me last year that at a certain "function"—again that dreadful word—in a hired town house, given by an American in London, he saw a bibulous young man, seemingly very ill at ease in his evening clothes, going here and there, under the espionage of a woman covered with diamonds. The face was strangely familiar, and with sudden inspiration, as the intoxicated person bumped against him, he cried out "Waiter, take the orders!" and the young fellow immediately replied, "Scotch highball, sir?" He was a compatriot and had been a bellboy at a Fifth Avenue club two years before. My friend afterwards found out that the boy's father kept a small roadhouse near New York, and had died, and his son came in for about thirty thousand dollars. He was then engaged to be married to a vulgar woman who had some standing in London, and had been wined and dined by several men to whom he had served drinks in the past. This is all very well—as an example of the rapid rise of young Democracy—but the sequel is not so pleasant. The boy ran through his money, was jilted, deserted by his friends, and was seen in New York, only a short time ago, ragged and shabby, and this time a guest—well, at the Mills Hotel. At least he was beseeching passersby for the "price of a night's lodging." This is another version of the song of the Strand, rather than that of a lay of Mayfair.

FLY IN THE INTERNATIONAL OINTMENT

The announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Fernanda Wanamaker, the daughter of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, to M. Arturo Heeren, the son of Count Heeren of Biarritz and Paris. Miss Wanamaker is the granddaughter of Mr. John Wanamaker, and the Heerens belong to the Spanish nobility, so that this is another international match. M. Heeren has lived in England and was in the banking business in London. The mere fact of being of a family of nobility does not mean that such an engagement is one of those which can be classed as spectacular. The young people have known each other for a long time. He is master of the hounds at Biarritz and has independent means. Miss Wanamaker has lived in Europe and is, I hear, a charming girl.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

MEN'S SUMMER DRESS (TO T. C. M.)

(1) Is a straw hat suitable for wearing to Sunday church services?

(2) Are tan shoes worn with propriety for informal evening dress?

Ans.—(1) Yes, unless frock coat is worn, when silk hat should be worn with it.

(2) No, it would be the worst possible dress.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE (TO MRS. ST. J.)

(1) Please tell me how to address my housekeeper when writing to her. I have been commencing my letters Mrs. Jones, and then continuing with whatever I have to say, simply signing my name at the end. Is that right?

(2) When I was ill recently I received a great many flowers from friends. I had either the nurse or some one in the family telephone thanking those who sent them. Was that sufficient or should I have written personal notes when I recovered?

(3) My bachelor brother gave a dinner not long ago, where the chaperon disappointed him at the eleventh hour. The man invited for her dinner partner was still coming, so he asked Mrs. White to take her place, but did not invite Mrs. White husband, of course explaining the situation to Mrs. White in advance. Was not that the best thing to do in the circumstances?

Ans.—How you address your housekeeper depends very much on how long you have had her, what your relations with her are, what class of woman she is, etc. The conventional way for the head of a large establishment, where usually letters of this kind are written by a secretary, would be: Mrs. St. John requests that, etc., and no signature.

It is much more gracious to write personal notes of thanks for flowers sent you. Of course you cannot write while you are ill, but the cards should all be kept and you should write notes of thanks when you are well enough. In case of a very long illness you could have your nurse telephone also, but we do not think that alone is sufficient.

If Mrs. White was an intimate friend and the situation was explained to her, it was certainly quite the best thing to do and would not be considered unpleasantly by her husband.

The Renowned

Schwartz Corsets

CUSTOM MADE ONLY

Faultlessly fashioned, they create and maintain the beautiful lines of the present period to perfection.

Mme. Schwartz is now abroad—her present tour of the Fashion Centers on the Continent, is made for the purpose of selecting Novelties in Materials for the coming Fall Season.

During the absence of Mme. Schwartz the Establishment will be closed—announcement of re-opening with a display of New Materials and Models, will be made at a later date.

MME. S. SCHWARTZ, Corsetière

12 West 39th Street, New York

Dr.

J. PARKER PRAY'S TOILET PREPARATIONS

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Rosaline

The marvelous natural healthy coloring it imparts to the cheeks and lips has made it wonderfully popular with fashionable women. The closest scrutiny fails to detect it, nor can it be displaced by perspiration or bathing; of the highest value as a beautifier and purifier of the skin. A 25c. trial box will convince you.

Ongaline

Bleaches and cleans the nails, removes ink, hosiery and glove stains from the skin; guaranteed harmless. Bottles.

Cream Van Ola

The enemy of an impure skin or bad complexion, purifies it and acts as a food, making the skin clear and healthy; does not produce a downy growth. Boxes, 25c. and 50c.

There are cheap imitations of the above preparations on the market. Be sure the name of Dr. J. PARKER PRAY is on every article.

Send stamp for illustrated booklet.

Dr. J. Parker Pray Co.

Established 1868.

12 E. 23d St., N. Y. City

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors

Mould Your Figure

DR. JEANNE WALTER'S NEW

Rubber Elastic Garments

Worn Instead of Corsets

These garments, by shaping the body gracefully, reduce the size of your figure. They are more comfortable than corsets as they bend easily with the body. Send for descriptive folder to the address below.

REDUCE YOUR FLESH

You can safely and speedily reduce your superfluous flesh in any part of the body and thus improve your figure, by wearing.

DR. WALTER'S

Famous MEDICATED RUBBER GARMENTS for Men and Women

Neck and Chin Bands,	$3.00
Chin only, - - - -	2.00
Ankle Bands, per pair,	3.00
Knee Bands, per pair,	6.00

Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired. Invaluable to those suffering from rheumatism. **Rubber Corsets for Bathing.** Write at once for further particulars.

DR. JEANNE WALTER

Inventor and Patentee

Suite 701, 55 West 33d St., New York

V. DARSY

4 West 40th Street, New York

For exquisite toilet preparations and perfumes visit our new parlors or write for booklet V

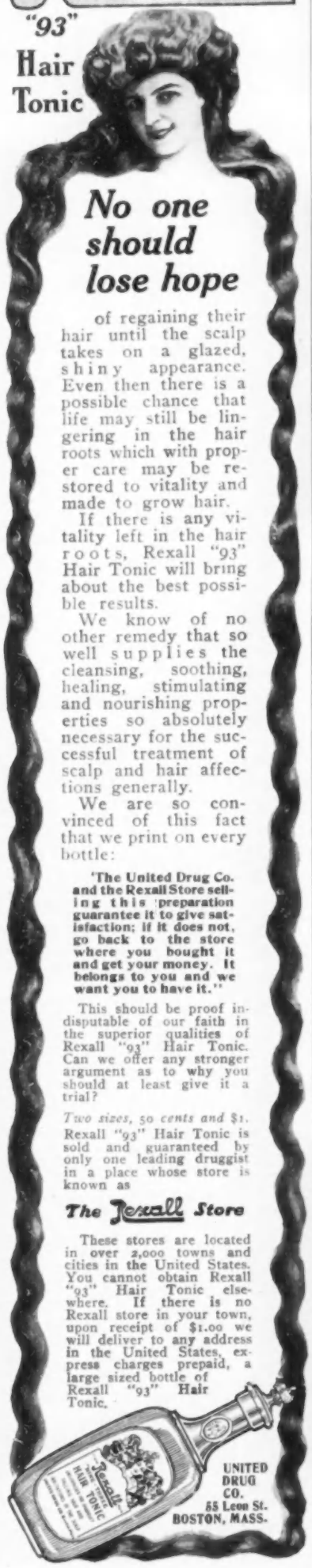
Expert advice given free for care of the skin

NOTE NEW ADDRESS *TELEPHONE 3329 BRYANT*

Rexall

TRADE NAME

"93"
Hair
Tonic



No one should lose hope

of regaining their hair until the scalp takes on a glazed, shiny appearance. Even then there is a possible chance that life may still be lingering in the hair roots which with proper care may be restored to vitality and made to grow hair.

If there is any vitality left in the hair roots, Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will bring about the best possible results.

We know of no other remedy that so well supplies the cleansing, soothing, healing, stimulating and nourishing properties so absolutely necessary for the successful treatment of scalp and hair affections generally.

We are so convinced of this fact that we print on every bottle:

"The United Drug Co. and the Rexall Store selling this preparation guarantee it to give satisfaction; if it does not, go back to the store where you bought it and get your money. It belongs to you and we want you to have it."

This should be proof indisputable of our faith in the superior qualities of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic. Can we offer any stronger argument as to why you should at least give it a trial?

Two sizes, 50 cents and $1.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is sold and guaranteed by only one leading druggist in a place whose store is known as

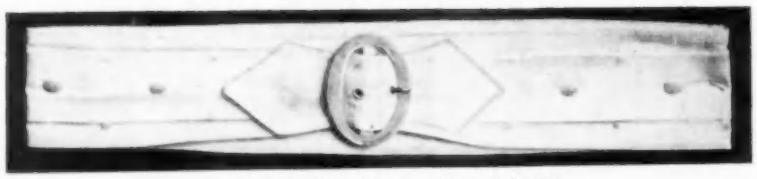
The Rexall Store

These stores are located in over 2,000 towns and cities in the United States. You cannot obtain Rexall "93" Hair Tonic elsewhere. If there is no Rexall store in your town, upon receipt of $1.00 we will deliver to any address in the United States, express charges prepaid, a large sized bottle of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic.

UNITED DRUG CO.
55 Leon St.
BOSTON, MASS.

CORRECT DRESS ACCESSORIES FOR THE SUMMER

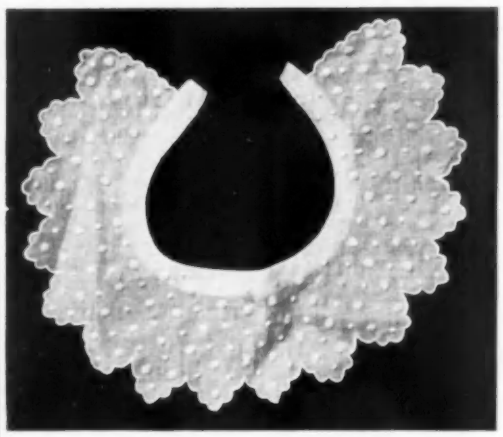
(Continued from page 162.)



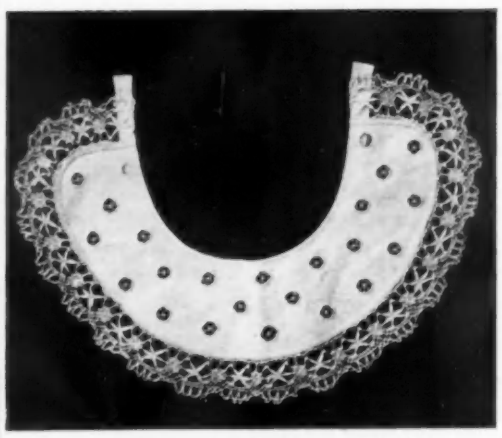
Hand embroidered belt with pearl buckle

better taste and will, doubtless, be much more becoming to any face.

But unless one is young or has a certain youthfulness of face and neck, this Dutch neckwear should most certainly be shunned and the stiff embroidered linen collar used instead. With tailored suits and tub gowns this collar is always suitable, and very pretty patterns may be obtained. Among the newest is shown the one at the left of the page, costing $1.95. It is trimmed with hand embroidered wreaths and medallions of Irish lace, with a narrow edging of the lace to match. As a plain style and one that is always in good taste is the collar at the right. This is of finely striped linen in white, with small hand embroidered dots and a narrow scalloped edging. For 75 cents a better, more durable collar can scarcely be found. A still plainer collar, costing only 50 cents, comes in linen with a narrow hem and fine tucks. It is advisable to work at the front of these linen collars two round eyelets through which the collar pin may be fastened without danger of tearing the material. For a more elaborate gown the handsome collar and jabot at the right of the page are given. This is well worth the cost of $4.75, consisting, as it does, of fine handkerchief linen and real Irish lace.



Embroidered Dutch collar



Lace and embroidery combined

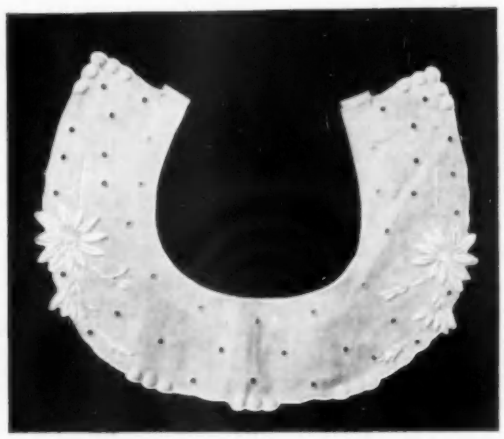
The jabot is fully plaited, and hand made tucks are laid about the stand-up collar. The plain Irish lace collar, boned at the sides, but not extravagantly high, will also be worn to some extent with fine dresses. Ruching, if used to top the collar, should be narrow and inconspicuous, giving merely a soft finish at the neck.

Jabots, if made of fine linen or batiste and trimmed with hand embroidery or real lace, are an excellent finish to a costume, especially when worn with a coat suit.

SMART BELTS

The belt of a light colored gown should match in color and frequently in material, so that a break at the waist line is avoided. A moiré ribbon in self-tone is also effective, drawn through a pretty gold or jeweled buckle. A soft white kid belt with white gowns is very smart, and an excellent style comes at $1.00, broad in cut so that it crushes about the waist, and finished in front by an inconspicuous gilt buckle.

White linen belts with a touch of hand embroidery are very good for general wear, but great care must be exercised to avoid a common style, especially those that are scalloped on the edges, which give a bad line to the figure. The one illustrated is wide, folded in a deep box-plait and embroidered in white coin spots. The front shows a pretty effect of pointed tabs under an oval pearl buckle. Price $2.00.



Handsome linen collar

As already remarked, the effort to properly select accessories of dress should be in the direction of economy but with an exercise of such economy on the basis of good taste and durability rather than the mere cheapness of price in the selection of articles. It is a fact that most well-dressed women of the larger cities are those whose gowns and accessories of costume are cheap in cost.

Other belts, not of wash material, will be taken up in the next installment of this article, which will describe other accessories, such as the correct gloves, hand bags, combs and stockings, with illustrations of each.

The second installment of this article on Correct Dress Accessories will be published in next week's Vogue, to be dated 12 August.

Club Cocktails

A Bottled Delight

When you mix a cocktail you take chances. When you use

CLUB COCKTAILS

you don't even have to mix. Just pour over cracked ice and you'll have the most delicious and satisfying drink you ever tasted.

They can't help being better than the mixed at random kind.

Martini (gin base) Manhattan (whiskey base) are always popular.

G.F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Hartford
New York
London

Your Figure

Do you wish to keep it SLIM AND YOUTHFUL?

FATOFF

[Trade Mark]

The Borden Obesity Cure

Dissolves Fat
Absolutely no Wrinkles
Leaves the flesh smooth and firm

Don't Diet Don't Dose

FATOFF will reduce your corpulency to a normal size in 30 days and your figure to a desired size in 60 days. The method is simple and pleasant *external application only.*

FATOFF reduces fat only where applied.

If you find yourself taking on fat, and you cannot come to the Borden Institute purchase FATOFF and

TREAT YOURSELF AT HOME

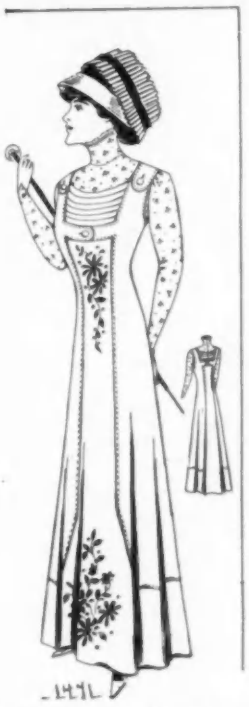
It is easy and pleasant to apply and will keep down your superfluous flesh. There are absolutely no disagreeable features. The Borden Institute treats ladies only.

DOUBLE CHIN Special size jar [1 pint] $1.50. FATOFF is a chin-reducing wonder. It is marvelous for this purpose.

Write for booklet mailed in plain sealed wrapper.

FATOFF has come to stay. It is a simple article. Sold [illegible]

All of Riker's Drug Stores
in New York and other cities;
Hegeman's Drug Stores, New York
Kalish Pharmacies, New York
and all first-class druggists, or supplied [illegible]
The Borden Co., 52 E. 34th St., N. Y.



NO. 1471.—Gown of fine French linen in mauve, embroidered or soutached in white. The coat effect which forms the bodice and is extended down into an overskirt, is stitched flat to the underflounce and fastens over the shoulders and in front and back with large pearl buttons. The tucker, also of linen, is laid in folds. Guimpe of white batiste with allover embroidery in mauve. The materials required to make this model in medium size are 5¾ yards of linen, 40 inches wide; 1½ yards of embroidered batiste, 45 inches wide, and 4 pearl buttons. This pattern is cut in 10 pieces.

Sizes: 34 to 40 Bust. Price, $1.00

Vogue Pattern Prices

Flat Patterns

Waists, Skirts or Jackets, 50 cents each. Waists and Jackets are cut in sizes 34 to 40 bust measure. Skirts 22 to 28 belt measure.

Pinned Patterns

Waists, Skirts or Jackets, $1.00 each. A Pinned Pattern is half a gown made in paper, pinned together.

CUT TO ORDER PATTERNS

Skirts

In belt measure from 20 to 36 inches. Without foundation, $2.50. With foundation, $3.00.

Bodice and Short Jackets

In bust measure from 32 to 46. Without sleeve, $1.50. With sleeve, $2.00.

Princess Gowns

In bust measure from 32 to 46. With sleeve, $4.00.

Half Length and Long Coats

In bust measure from 32 to 46, $3.00.

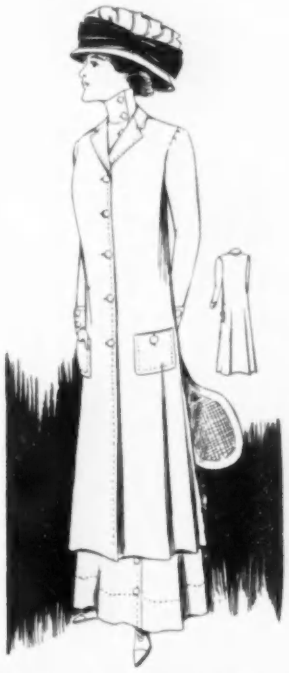
Children's Clothes Up to 15 Years

Full suit cut by age sizes, $2.50. Any part of suit, $1.00.

NOTE.—We will send a full set of waist linings and sleeves in seven sizes from 32 to 44 bust, cut in heavy paper, for $3.00; or in cardboard for $7.00.

VOGUE

11 East 24th Street New York



NO. 1477.—Three quarter coat of viyella flannel designed to be worn for tennis, golf or any outdoor sport. It is made semi-fitting to give freedom of movement, yet keeping one always trim looking during the most strenuous games. It has deep cuffs and patch pockets of the material and is trimmed with large pearl buttons. The advantage of such a coat is that it may be washed as often as desired without losing its shape. It may be left unlined. The materials required to make this model in medium size are 3¾ yards of viyella flannel, 46 inches wide, 11 buttons and, if lined, 7 yards of Japanese silk, 27 inches wide. This pattern comes in 8 pieces.

Sizes: 34 to 40 Bust. Price, 50 Cents

The Secret
To Slenderness

Lies in the Wearing of the Famous

DISSOLVENE
Rubber Garments

A harmless and effectual method to

Reduce Superfluous Flesh Without Effort

Made of finest pure Para Rubber to cover any part of the body, worn under the clothing at any and all times without the slightest inconvenience or annoyance.

No drugs, no dieting, no change in the mode of living. Recommended by physicians. RESULTS POSITIVE.

Call at our parlors or send for Booklet V.

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Astor Court
Adjoining Waldorf-Astoria
18 W. 34th St., New York
Tel. 3594 38th. Carriage entrance, 25 W. 33d St.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief for Prickly Heat, Chafing & Sunburn and all afflictions of the skin. *"A little higher in price, perhaps, than imitations, but a reason for it."* Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original) *Sample free.* **Gerhard Mennen Company, Newark, N. J.**

Raw Silk Complexion Cloth

In order to introduce these cloths we will send you one for 15 cents or two for 25 cents.
AMERICAN SILK MFG. CO.
Station F, Philadelphia, Pa.

RAW SILK Friction Towels

These towels measure 24 x 50 inches fringed and bordered. They are highly recommended by physicians for the sanitary friction they produce on the skin. Are soft, elastic and very durable. Mailed to any address on receipt of price $1.
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Ostrich and Fancy Feather Boas, Etc.
Repairing, Cleaning and Dyeing
38 W. 34th St., N. Y.
Formerly 54 West 21st St

Our work has given satisfaction for over fifty years to many of New York's representative families. And we feel that it will also satisfy you.

HAIR LIKE THIS?
I have a remarkable treatment for Baldness, Dandruff, Gray Hair, etc.
FREE Let me send you a trial treatment at my expense. It will surprise and delight you. Write to-day to
WM. CHAS. KEENE, President, LORRIMER INSTITUTE, Dept. 2572, Baltimore, Md.

The Comfort Hair Waver

Patented April 16th, 1907

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office by Strate-Fold Mfg. Co.
Made by Strate-Fold Mfg. Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y

May be worn while sleeping without discomfort or headache. Nothing but a soft braid in the hair—Will not irritate the scalp—Endorsed by leading scalp specialists. Produces quickly a perfectly undulating Marcel wave without heat.

If your dealer hasn't them yet, send his name and 25 cents for set of six

PRATT & FARMER CO., Sole Agents, 483 Broadway, N. Y

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21 WEST 38th STREET, NEW YORK
(Phone 3475 Murray Hill.)
92 New Bond St., London; 5 Rue Cambon, Paris

ANNUAL SALE

A Reduction of 20%

WILL BE MADE DURING AUGUST from prices noted below as well as on all Mrs. Adair's Famous Ganesh Preparations and appliances named in her Price List.

Freckle Cream, $1. Marvelous for removing freckles and brown spots.
Ganesh Diable Skin Tonic, $5, $2, 75c., is a splendid wash for the face; it closes the pores, strengthens and whitens the skin, good for loose skins; removes puffiness under the eyes.
Ganesh Balm Cream, $3, $1.50, 75c., can be used for the most sensitive skin, unequalled as a face cleanser and a skin food.
Patent Ganesh Chin Strap removes a double chin, restores lost contours, takes away the line from nose to chin, **$5. Double Straps,** to prevent snoring, **$6.50.**
Electric Vibro $18 and **$15** formerly $25

THE BEAUTY BOX

SPECIALLY PREPARED for the Traveler and Summer Sojourner at the Seashore and Mountains. Fitted with compartments, compactly designed for Post Orders, and contains the following six Ganesh Preparations: Eastern Muscle Oil, Diable Skin Tonic, Lily Sulphur Lotion (removes and prevents sunburn, redness and freckles, whitens the skin, is most cooling.) Ganesh Balm Cream, Beauty Sachets (for use instead of soap, prevents oily skin) Bandelettes (remove tired lined appearance of the eyes). Price Complete **$5.00.**
Price List Booklet which is FREE contains full list of preparations, appliances and treatments. (Write for it.) Mail orders have prompt attention. Full directions for Home Treatment.

ROYAL WORCESTER ADJUSTO CORSETS

IF you are very stout and wish to conceal the excess flesh, as fashion decrees, you *must* wear an ADJUSTO.

If you are of the full figure type and would appear stylish and graceful, just *try* the ADJUSTO.

And if you are of only medium build, but require *special support* and *extra corset strength*, the ADJUSTO will meet every requirement.

ADJUSTO BATISTE

corsets are ideally adapted for summer wear, being cool, comfortable and serviceable, and may be procured from LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE. PRICE, $3.

Ask to see Styles 611, 612 or 615, batiste or coutil.

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

MAKERS ALSO OF BON TON CORSETS $3 TO $12 AND ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS $1 TO $3

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